FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

The Legislature.—Both Houses adjourned on Monday morning at 6 o'clock, after a session of 40 days. A faithful daguerreotype of what was said and done in both Houses during the afore said 40 days, might gratify the curious, and amuse those who have a keen sense of the ludicrous, but would fail to impress the reader with the truth, that there is really a good deal of legislative ability in both Houses. The Senate for the most part was a grave body. Its business, being a smaller body, was conducted with more quiet than that of the House. The Commons Hall is too small and badly constructed, for a body as large as that to show to advantage, even if they were all grave Senators; hence at times during the late session, the confusion of tongues was intolerable.

The Militia bill, the Stay-law, the Revenue bill, and the bills for paying the soldiers, and providing for carrying on the war, were the most important of the session. Whether all their provisions will please their constituency, is at least dubious. Several measures regarded of great importance to individuals or to sections were defeated. No doubt the members as well as the people, were glad when their labors terminated. Their acts will come under review hereafter.

State Treasury Notes.—The Legislature has passed a bill directing the Public Treasurer to issue Treasury notes to the amount of $1,000,000 as soon as possible, in sums ranging from $100 to 5 cents. The Convention did not authorize the issue of these notes until the first of March, for the reason that the constitution of the provisional government prohibits the States from issuing bills of credit. The permanent constitution does not.

Raleigh Standard, 24th.

31*st Volunteer Regiment.*—This regiment, composed of the following companies, was organized on Thursday last: Capt. Jordan's company, Craven; Capt. Fowle's, Capt. Betts', and Capt. Willie D. Jones', Wake; Capt. Yeates', Hertford; Capt. Miller's, Orange; Capt. Tripp's, Beaufort; Capt. Lilies', Anson; and Capt. Whittey's, Craven. The 10th company to be recruited. Capt. J. V. Jordan, of Craven, has been elected Colonel; Capt. D. G. Fowle, of Wake, Lieut. Colonel; and Capt. Yeates, of Hertford, Major. The regiment has made an excellent choice of field officers.

Raleigh Standard.

More Troops.—On Friday evening of last week the "Yadkin Stars," a Volunteer company from Yadkin County, under the command of Capt. Spear, were met a short distance beyond Winston, by a number of our citizens, the Dixie Boys, and the Salem Brass Band, when R. L. Patterson, Esq., addressed the company in his usual felicitous manner; after which they were escorted to our hotels, where they were entertained until Saturday morning, when, after a return of thanks by Capt. Spear, in behalf of his men, to the citizens of Salem for the hospitality extended to them, they departed for their temporary destination,—High Point. This is a fine campany of able bodied men, numbering ninety-odd, we believe.—*Salem Press.*

Troops for the East.—We are glad to find our troops moving to the defence of our sea-board. A Georgia regiment has been ordered there we learn, by President Davis, among others.

Three fine companies left here on Monday. A company from Wayne, commanded by G. M. Roberts, Captain; W. T. Faircloth, 1st Lieutenant; D. Codgell, 2d Lieutenant; and W. W. Lofton, 3d Lieutenant. One from Guilford, commanded by J. H. Morehead, Captain; Mr. Gorrell, 1st Lieutenant, and Mr. Morehead, 2d Lieutenant; also one from Edgecombe, commanded by F. H. Jenkins, Captain; 1st Lieutenant, Hyman, and 2d Lieutenant Gatlin. The other officers we did not learn. Our forces there will soon be ample no doubt, to meet the foe.

Raleigh Standard, 24th.

We learn that Spruill's Legion has also been ordered from Kittrell's for Hertford.

Biblical Recorder.

The North Carolina Coast.—Intelligence has been received here that the enemy are making a coal depot at Hatteras. The object is thought to betray the design of employing small steamers in the Sounds. We mention the circumstance as requiring the promptest vigilance in view of further forays of the enemy.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Pig Iron from Ore Hill, Chatham.—We have recently heard from the upper part of old Chatham, and learn that the blast furnace is now under successful operation, and is furnishing as good a quality of pig-metal as is produced any where. This iron is manufactured from the iron ore known by mineralogists as *brown hematite,* (the hydrated oxide of iron;) situated a mile from the Vernon Springs, in the western part of the County, near the Randolph line. The hematite is quarried from the Ore Hill, which is composed almost entirely of this valuable metal. Mr. Babbington, who has it in charge, is an experienced miner, and has the reputation of being one of the best furnace operatives in the country. He is now preparing to cast pots, pans, ovens, andirons, &c., and can cast shot and shell and even cannon, if the government at Richmond should think fit to make the necessary orders. There is probably no portion of the Confederate States where iron of all qualities can be manufactured at as little expense and of as good quality. A few miles South of Ore Hill, on the banks of the *Sawponee,* (Deep River,) there has already been erected a bloomery, where good bar-iron is manufactured under the superintendency of Mr. Brown.—*Ral. Standard.*

Sick Soldiers in Richmond.—There are 25 hospitals in Richmond, and 1821 sick in them, a considerable reduction of numbers.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1861.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state, that the information in regard to the condition of the "Cumberland Plough Boys," furnished to the Ladies' Hospital Association, though correct as to clothing, does not apply to provisions, or to money with which to purchase provisions in the Western part of Virginia, where they are at present. Many things are cheap enough there, and might be purchased for the sick and feeble, with cash. J. C. Blocker and T. D. Love, Esqrs. propose to visit them next week, and to carry with them such funds as may be contributed, and letters. Of course it is not possible to carry heavy or bulky articles.

On making known their purpose a subscription of $300 was made here yesterday and handed over to them. Additional contributions may be handed to G. W. I. Goldston Esq. through whom they will reach them.

ANOTHER DEATH.—Death has again visited the ranks of the Independent Company, and this time has taken Mr. William R. McKethan, a son of James McKethan, Esq. of this county, (who, we learn, had three sons and a son-in-law, his entire male family, in the army.) We learn that he died at a private house in the neighborhood of "Camp Fayetteville," to which he had been removed for the benefit of good attention and nursing.

AND YET ANOTHER.—At Camp Howe, near Fredericksburg, Va., on the 20th inst., Private Edwin Warren Bishop, of this town, of Co. A, (Capt. Mallett's,) 3d Reg't State Troops.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—A third Volunteer Company has been organized in Richmond (chiefly in the upper end,) of which Oliver H. Dockery has been elected Captain, and Sanders M. Ingram 1st Lieut., R. H. Capel 2d, M. T. Covington 3d. We are requested to state that the Company will meet at Green Lake Church, on Saturday the 5th of October, for the purpose of adding to its ranks and making arrangements for marching. A full attendance is requested.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We are authorized to announce Col. S. H. Christian as a candidate for Congress in the 7th District.

We are also authorized to announce J. H. Headen, Esq., of Chatham county, as a candidate for Congress in the same District.

FROM OUR COAST.—The Wilmington Journal of the 24th has a letter from Camp Wyatt, of the 23d, containing the following information:—

"Two of our companies, Co. F, Capt. Malloy, and Co. E, Capt. Williams, have been ordered to Fort Fisher; they left here this morning and I suppose the balance of us will be sent from this camp shortly. Of our 9 companies here, 835 in all, 212 are sick; the prevailing epidemics being Mumps and Measles, and a great many colds and coughs; this is a better showing than some two weeks since, when 240 or 250 were on the sick list. I would not write this late, but am chilly and want to make my time for sleep as short as possible."

CORN VESSEL CAPTURED.—The Wilmington Journal gives an account of the capture of the Sch'r. Mary A. Pender, of Edenton, N. C., by a Lincoln barque, near New Topsail Inlet, on Sunday last. She was chased several hours, and fired at, when the wind failed and the captain and crew came ashore in their yawl, with most of their goods and chattels. The sch'r. was owned mainly by the Captain, Keough, and was worth about $2000. Her only cargo was 75 bbls. of lime.

Yesterday's Journal says the barque was still hovering about our coast, and that another sail was seen on Tuesday. And it adds the following:—

A reliable gentleman from near the mouth of New River in Onslow county, informed us this morning that on Monday forenoon about 9 o'clock, he heard very heavy reports as from the firing of large guns. The reports, so far as he could judge, came down the coast as though the firing was in the neighborhood or at least in the direction of Fort Macon. The firing at first was slow and at long intervals, but finally became more rapid and then ceased, say about one o'clock, P. M. There were about 20 guns fired.

We learn from Zeke's Island, that two Steamers were off New Inlet on yesterday. Late in the afternoon they were not far from each other. This morning but one of them was in sight, and about ten miles out. There is little doubt of pilots having been decoyed out and held on board these Lincolnite craft, perhaps with the view of forcing them to guide them into our harbors and inlets.

The fleet which had been off Fort Macon to the number of six war vessels, suddenly left there, probably on Sunday. It looks a little as though they were gathering in the vicinity of Cape Fear. We will probably hear more shortly.

A GREAT EXPEDITION.—Whether the following foreshadows a real expedition South, or is only intended to divert attention from Washington, we know not. But it should put the South on its guard:—

The New York papers of the 13th say:

A naval expedition will sail from New York within the coming two weeks, which will no doubt have a most important bearing upon the progress of the present war. It will comprise a large fleet of gunboats and transports and a force of probably 20,000, including some which will be taken from Fortress Monroe. The destination is, of course, a secret, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, but we can assure our readers that if successful, of which there is but little doubt, it will be the most terrible and effective blow yet dealt at the rebels.

JUSTICE TO HYDE COUNTY.—We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter of Maj. Edward Hall, of the 7th N. C. Vols., in command in Hyde county, to a member of his family now in this place:—

"I am delighted with the country I am in; it is without doubt the finest county in the State. The whole county is an immense corn-field, and the people the most kind and hospitable I ever saw. We are encamped on the bank of Matamuskeet Lake; a most beautiful sheet of water. The officers and men are delighted. We are as near the enemy as we can get without crossing the sound. I have cut off all communication with Hatteras, and have to day taken 8 prisoners who had taken the oath of allegiance. The people of Hyde proper are as true and loyal as any in the State, and not a single yankee has as yet landed."

WHO CREATED OUR ARMY?—The Richmond Whig and the Charleston Mercury are discussing the question, whether the States or the Confederate States are entitled to the credit of having got up, armed and equipped the great army now in the field in defence of the South. Did either of those papers ever see the anecdote of the school boy who was about to receive a flogging for a habit he had of whistling in school, and whose plea was, that *he* didn't whistle—it whistle itself? *The army created itself,* emphatically, in spite of inefficient State officials, and regardless of the well known inability of the States or the Confederate States to equip it. And now that the army is in the field, who is maintaining it? Neither the State nor the Confederate governments, but the friends of the army among the people, including their wives, their mothers, their sisters and their sweethearts. But for these the army would not have been raised, would not have been equipped, and could not endure through the coming winter.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—Read the admirable and just defence of this statesman, which we copy from the Richmond Whig.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Manassas Junction, on the 9th inst., James P. Boles, in the 22d year of his age, and John Cofer, privates in Capt. Belo's Forsyth County Company. And Henry F. Hall, of the 4th N. C. State troops, in the 20th year of his age.

At Fredericksburg, Va., on the 10th inst., A. E. Causey, of Capt. Worth's Company of Davis Guards from Randolph, aged 54 years.

At Kittrell's Springs, on the 24th inst., of typhoid fever, Geo. Ruffin Smith, aged 40 years, a volunteer in Capt. J. W. Strange's Cavalry Company. He leaves a family in Randolph County.

Also, at the same place, on the 21st inst., Lemuel Lawhon, in the 22d year of his age, of Moore County, a member of the same Company.

Mr. John Cogsdell, of High Point, N. C., passed through Richmond on Friday, in charge of the remains of two of his sons, one of whom had died from wounds received at the battle of Manassas, and the other from disease contracted while in the service.

At Manassas, on the 3d inst., Samuel McHargue, of the Iredell county "Saltillo Boys."

At Camp Bee, Va., C. Faison and Josiah Hubbard, members of Co. I, 1st Reg't N. C. State Troops.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 16th inst. Mr. James W. Young, of the Hornetts Nest Rifles, aged 26. He was on a visit to his home from Yorktown.

Mortality in Camps.—Let not our people be alarmed at the number of deaths of our soldiers in camp. According to the tables of mortality constructed from materials furnished by the United States census, about *nine out of one thousand* of men aged twenty-five years die annually from ordinary causes. Assuming that North Carolina has twenty-five thousand soldiers in the field, and that their average age is twenty-five, of that number two hundred and twenty-five will die during the first year of their service. *Two hundred and twenty-five would have died if there had been no war.* So that although it is distressing to every humane heart to see the dead bodies of our gallant citizens brought home from our camps to be buried, let us not be deceived or disheartened by the common saying that "those camps are grave yards."

According to the Northampton tables of mortality, three hundred and ninety-six out of twenty-five thousand men at an average age of twenty-five years die annually. The Carlisle tables show a mortality about one-half as great as the Northampton tables.

Raleigh Standard.

THE LADIES HEARING A SPEECH.—We learn from the Western Carolinian, printed at Franklin, Cherokee County, N. C., that the Hon. A. T. Davidson, member of the Confederate Congress from that District, addressed the people for nearly two hours on the 10th inst., after his return from Richmond, and that "a number of ladies were present, who, wishing to hear of Jeff. Davis and the Southern Government, would not neglect the claims of our brave soldiers in the field and *brought their knitting with them and knit with a vim to it.*"

In the course of his speech Mr. Davidson acknowledged "a prejudice against Jeff. Davis and the leaders of the South. He therefore stood in a good place to watch their conduct and arrive at just conclusions. He declared himself mistaken in the whole concern, and when he left Richmond, he was deeply impressed with the patriotism, candor, intelligence, integrity and honesty of the Administration, and having investigated the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, he believed it was an improvement on the one which Lincoln has trampled under foot. He believed Jeff. Davis WAS THE MAN FOR THE TIMES, and that under his guidance and the favor of Heaven, our Government would run a very brilliant race with the other nations of the earth."

Mr. Davidson is by no means singular in these views. Thousands who, like him, were prejudiced against President Davis, now pray that his life and health may be preserved to conduct the Confederacy through the contest for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

From the same paper we copy the following:—

"Court week passed off with no very remarkable trials. Judge French endeared himself to the people by his upright conduct, gentlemanly demeanor and Christian deportment. No cases on the civil docket were tried, and a *nol. pros.* was entered in every case where the defendant, on a charge of the State, had gone to the wars."

PARTY SPIRIT.—We are entirely satisfied that our friend of the Charlotte Democrat desires to eschew party spirit in these times, and are glad to find that he gives us credit—and justly—for a like feeling. We think we can show him how it can be done: Let him launch his thunderbolts at the State and Executive organ of his party, and at the Legislature, and at the office hunters. If he will silence them, and bring them over from the error of their ways, we will answer for the Greensborough Patriot, the Salisbury Watchman, and the Observer, and the old whigs generally, that there will be no party feeling. But the Democrat should not complain of us so long as it passes by, without rebuke, the State organ's open expression of a desire to have the Congressional Districts arranged so as to send all Democrats to the Confederate Congress, and if that can't be done, then to get as many Democrats as they can; and when the Legislature does the best it can to carry out that desire, by arranging for seven of those Districts, which would be fair only if they had 70,000 out of the 100,000 votes in the State.

The chuckling of the Fay. Observer and Ral. Standard at the defeat of Messrs. Avery and Clingman is not calculated to promote good feeling. The Standard especially, we regret to see, seizes every convenient opportunity to disparage and injure, politically, the original secessionists of the State. For our own part we are not sorry that Mr. Clingman was defeated. We never did favor his election—six years ago we openly opposed it—but we are not disposed to *rejoice* at his defeat now and unnecessarily offend his friends.

Charlotte Democrat.

The Democrat is mistaken. It was not because Clingman and Avery were original secessionists that we rejoiced at their defeat, (for as to Clingman we don't believe he was an original secessionist, but only an original Clingman man.) We rejoiced because, from all accounts, these gentlemen did too much personal electioneering—Mr. Clingman especially, who ought to have been with his regiment instead of button-holing members; and because an asserted trick was foiled.

But if even the Democrat is "not sorry," surely it ought not to wonder that we rejoice, or chuckle, as it calls it. As to the "good feeling," does the Democrat fancy that *anything* short of a better office could promote it with Messrs. Clingman and Avery, after such a disappointment?

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The N. Y. World earnestly advises the Lincoln administration to change its policy and exchange prisoners with the Confederate Government, especially as many of the prisoners are three months men who were entitled to their discharge even before they went into the battle at Manassas. But it proposes to confine the exchange to privates, excluding officers. Of course the Confederate Government will never consent to this discrimination, which looks to the treatment of its officers as criminals, and not prisoners of war.

MRS. LINCOLN.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes to that paper as follows:—

"An appeal to Mrs. Lincoln has been drawn by an earnest and strong-minded Union woman, to desist, for the time, from pleasure seeking and frivolous display, in deference to a graver sentiment now so widely pervading that loyal womanhood of the country, which she, under the form of our Government represents."

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Contributions from 71st District.—Miss Mary Ann McDonald, 2 Blankets, 2 prs Socks; Miss Mary Lamont, 3 Blankets, 1 pr Socks; Miss Margaret Sinclair, 1 Blanket, 4 prs Socks; Miss Sarah McLauchlin, 4 prs Socks, 1 Neck Comfort; Miss Isabella McLauchlin, 2 prs Socks, 1 Neck Comfort; Miss C O McDonald, 1 Blanket, 1 pr Socks; Misses Margaret and Effie Stuart, 1 Blanket, 2 prs Socks, 1 Towel: Miss Margaret Morrison, 1 pair Socks, 1 pr Gloves; Mrs M McInnis, 1 Blanket, 1 Sheet; Mrs P J Sinclair, 2 prs Drawers; Mrs D M K Graham, 4 Blankets; Mrs Carmichael, 2 Blankets, 2 prs Socks, 2 Pillow Slips; Mrs C McColeman, 1 Blanket; Mrs M B Gillis, 1 Blanket, 2 prs Socks, 1 roll of Bandages; Miss Catharine Morrison, 1 Blanket, 2 prs Socks; Miss Amanda Munroe, 1 pr Socks; Miss Mary Munroe, 1 pr Socks; Miss Sarah Ann Ray, 2 Blankets; Miss Matilda Ray, 1 Blanket; Miss Mary B McColeman, 2 prs Socks; Miss Sarah McGregor, 1 pr Socks; Miss Malinda Ray 1 Blanket, 1 pr Socks; Miss C A Ray, 1 pr Socks, 2 Pillows; Miss Sarah J Ray, 1 Blanket; Mrs Norman Campbell, 1 Blanket, 2 prs Socks; Mrs F Jones, 1 Blanket, 2 pairs Socks; Miss Margaret A McGugan, 3 prs Socks; Miss M J Jones, 1 pr Gloves; Miss Kate Jones, 1 Blanket, 1 pr Gloves, 1 Comfort, and bundle of Sage; Mrs Gilbert McDuffie, 1 Blanket and 1 Sheet; Mrs Arch'd Ray, 1 Blanket and some Bandage; Mrs Angus Ray, 2 prs Socks; Miss Alice Shaw, 1 pr Socks; Miss Mary Ray, 1 pr Socks, 1 Sheet, 1 pr Drawers; Miss Flora Ann Ray, 1 pair Socks; Miss Mag Campbell, 1 Blanket, 3 prs Socks; Mrs Mary McGill, 2 prs Socks; Mrs Mary McNeill, 1 pr Socks; Miss Ann McNeill, 1 Bed Cover, 1 Sheet; Miss F Ann Munroe, 1 pr Socks; Miss C Ray, 2 prs Socks; Miss Frances Campbell, 1 Blanket, 1 pr Socks, 1 Spread; Miss Sarah McCaskill, 1 Blanket, 1 Sheet; Miss Caroline Newton, 1 pr Socks, 1 Sheet; Mrs D G McDuffie, 1 Sheet, 1 Pillow; Mrs L M Gillis, 1 Blanket, 1 pr Socks; Miss Mary Jane Carmichael, 1 Blanket, 23 yards of Bandage; Miss Susan Blue, 1 pr Socks, 1 pr Gloves; Miss M McGill, 2 Blankets; Mrs John McLauchlin, 2 Blankets; Mrs M McInnis, 1 Blanket, 2 prs Drawers, 2 prs Gloves; Miss Lydia Sneed, 1 pair Socks; Miss Isabella Johnson, 3 Shirts; Mrs Isabella McGill, 1 Blanket; Mr J D Ray, 1 pr Socks; Mrs Arch'd Buie, 2 Blankets; Miss Margaret Shaw, 1 Blanket, 1 pair Socks; Miss Sarah Ellis, 2 prs Socks; Mrs W D Ellis, 2 prs Socks; Miss Mary McPherson, 1 Blanket; Mrs John Buie, 3 Blankets, 4 prs Socks; Miss Mary A Taylor, 1 Blanket; Miss Sarah M Taylor, 1 Blanket; Miss Annie Buie, 1 Blanket; Mrs David Johnson, 1 Pantaloons Pattern; Mr Neill Buie, 1 Blanket.

Additional Contributions at Fayetteville.—Mrs Mary A Patterson, 1 Blanket, 1 Quilt, 3 prs Socks; Mrs J A Williams, 4 Blankets; Miss Mary R Williams, 2 pairs Socks. Left at the Post Office without the contributor's name, 2 Counterpanes, 1 blue Blanket, 5 prs Wool and 1 pair Cotton Socks.

I have this day sent to Raleigh, collections so far, 220 Blankets, 338 prs Socks, 8 prs Woolen Gloves, and a large and very valuable box of Sheets, Towels, Shirts, Pillows and Cases, old Table Cloths, Bandages, &c., for hospital uses. R. W. HARDIE.

Sept. 25, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL."

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Dear Sirs:—There has been much said about the "Rockfish District" keeping her soldiers at home. It is true there are some among us "Waiting for the wagon," but as a general thing the boys are in the field or camp. Already over one hundred have left the District, and the much abused village of Rockfish has sent forward at least one-third of her voting population. Some districts may boast more officers, as we have not one commissioned officer in the field—and I venture to say no aspirants. We have always been an humble people, which fact *our records will prove,* always giving, but never receiving, office. And, we were a strong Union element, until that *fiend,* Lincoln, issued his proclamation, asking troops of North Carolina to subjugate her brethren. This was the issue—this proclamation revolutionized Rockfish District, and one hundred of her patriotic sons, the majority of whom were strong Union men but a few days ago, took up arms to repel the common foe—to live or die in the cause of the Southern Confederacy. This is the ground they now occupy, and which they will maintain or die.

Again, there have been some reflections cast on our friend Thomas C. Fuller, Esq. As to that, those who heard Mr. Fuller's speech, against a convention, can judge for themselves—but, so far as we are allowed to express an opinion, we are under the impression that his speech did much good—and no harm. Mr. Fuller, by his actions, has plainly convinced us, that he is a true patriot—inasmuch as, when the issue came upon us, he ceased making speeches, shouldered his musket, left the comforts of home, and has since abode in the tented field. That is what we should call true patriotism—and I assure you the poor "ignorant people" of Rockfish will sustain him—notwithstanding the reproaches of those who are "waiting for the wagon."

It is but justice to state that Mr. F. refused a Lieutenant's commission after having served several months as a private—which rank he still occupies.

Yours truly, &c.,

ESPERANZA.

NORTHERN ADMISSIONS.—The Richmond papers copy a long article from the N. Y. World, one of the most rabid supporters of the Lincoln war, complaining bitterly that now, five months after the great Northern uprising of April last, that great burst of patriotic wrath, the North is now standing on the DEFENSIVE, not daring to make an aggressive movement on the Potomac, at Fortress Monroe, in Western Virginia, or in Missouri. And all for the want of men—a want which is not likely to be supplied, it says, while enlistments are going on at the present snail's pace. The great State of Ohio has but eighteen regiments in the field, while Virginia, with only a third of her white population, has 65,000 volunteers in arms.

"We boast (says the World,) of our great doings—exult over the millions of money raised, and the hundreds of thousands of men armed, equipped, drilled, disciplined; but, boast as we may, the fact still remains that the enemy is at our threshold, and we are on the defensive! We have talked loud of our superior population, superior wealth, superior credit, superior intelligence, superior morality, superior physical condition of our armies, superior everything; and yet here we are on the defensive! We have heaped all manner of denunciation and execration upon the rebellion, stigmatized it as the most nefarious and accursed that human depravity ever conceived, sworn before high heaven that it shall be put down, and the priceless heritage of our fathers saved—and yet here we are, the rebellion looming week after week right at our front, and we on the defensive! How is it that our twenty-one millions, after these five months, have under arms a less number of soldiers this day than the eight millions of the Confederacy?"

Similar complaints abound in other papers. The Pittsburg (Pa.) Chronicle contains a piteous appeal, of which the following is a part:—

"Why, oh why! their tardiness? I warn you that, unless a more earnest policy prevail with you, the North will be subjugated; these rebels will conquer you; *you must rally! you must fight! you must not lie in dull apathy! you must gird on the armour and go at once into the field.*"

The tardiness is easily accounted for: Bethell, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Gauley—these tell the tale. They are tardy in entering upon such sport.

The N. Y. Express says,—

"In the silence of the government, the public journals scarcely seem to have an idea of the suffering the country is enduring, in the want of men, of volunteers, of soldiers! If Gen. Butler had had men in his army he would, by a *coup,* have seized both Beaufort and Newbern, and cut up the great railroad line of communication near the sea-coast; but he not only had no men to do this, but has not men enough to securely hold the Hatteras position. Some of the journals, however, are wondering that, with parts of only two regiments to land, he has not gone on and seized half of North Carolina!"

RIGHT.—The Winston Sentinel, alluding to the general election so near at hand, for Congressmen and Presidential Electors, says,—

"The times and condition of the country require the services of our best and ablest men, who could and ought to be selected without stirring up old party jealousies, or dividing the now unanimous sentiment which prevails in the State."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the Upper Potomac.—RICHMOND, Sept. 25.—A report was, by some means, entensively circulated in the city last night that the enemy had crossed the Potomac, at Leesburg, and invested the town. The report probably originated in exaggerations of the fact, which reached us late last night, that a detachment of the enemy had crossed over to Lovettsville and fortified themselves in the town church. It is possible that the movement is only the incursion of a foraging party. A detachment of our forces had been sent to repulse the enemy.

Escape of Col. Thomas.—It was understood last night that Col. Thomas, well known from his brilliant exploit in the capture of the steamer St. Nicholas, last June, had made his escape from Fort McHenry, and was on his way to this city. The intelligence came to us at a late hour last night; but, so far as we could make inquiry, was fully authenticated.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 24th.

A well-informed gentleman, recently from New York, gives it as his decided opinion, from facts and communications, that it is well understood in interested circles there, that the Yankee proprietors of large interests in Brunswick, Georgia, have induced Lincoln to fit out a large and extensive expedition of about twenty thousand men to take Brunswick, establish a navy yard at that point, and open the port for the shipment of cotton, naval stores, live oak, &c. Sagacious men here think that there is much reason to believe this report, as the Federal Government is almost wholly controlled by speculators and schemers.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 25.—The New Orleans Picayune of Saturday, has a report from Fort Jackson to General Twiggs, that there was an engagement between the Confederate Steamer Ivy and the Federal Steamer Water Witch, without injury to the former.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says that the account from Richmond, relative to the destination of the fleet, is corroborated by a letter from a Southern lady in New York; and also that a letter from Charleston on Monday, which states that Gen. Ripley had received a dispatch announcing that the fleet recently fitting out at Old Point Comfort, had sailed South.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24th.—A lady who arrived here today reports that the Baltimore Exchange, South and Republican have been suppressed and that the Sun will soon be; and that the Peabody Institute is fitting up as a prison for secession ladies.

The Central train this afternoon brought down forty Yankee prisoners.

Nothing new from the camps.

The Examiner of this morning intimates that there was a long Cabinet session yesterday on the policy of pushing the war beyond the Confederacy. It says that the Cabinet was divided, some preferring the ordering of the army into winter quarters and others favoring an onward movement.

MOBILE, Sept. 24.—Three officers from the French Corvette "Lavoissier," arrived here this evening, bringing a mail bag. An immense crowd congregated at the landing to greet their arrival. The vessel is anchored near the passes.

From Kentucky.—MOBILE, Sept. 24.—The Mobile Tribune of this morning publishes a letter from a Tennessee Congressman, dated Murfreesboro', Sept. 20th, which says:

"Whatever the Kentucky Legislature, or her prominent political men may say and do, we have reliable information that a large majority of the bone and sinew—the fighting material—of the State are heartily with the South.

"A column of Tennessee troops have possession of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, within forty miles of Louisville, and all the rolling stock, including the locomotives, and have burned the railroad bridge across Salt river, near Elizabethtown.

"Our troops are posted at Muldrough's Hill, forty miles from Louisville, where the Kentuckians are rallying in large numbers to unite with them."

The Situation in Western Virginia.—Though the greatest anxiety is felt for news from Western Virginia, our mail facilities are so imperfect and deranged that we get but little intelligence from that region. Our latest advices bring us the important news that the enemy had crossed over the Gauley river, with a view, as was supposed, of giving battle, and an engagement was momentarily expected. The Lynchburg Republican has the following letter from its editor, on the situation of affairs in that section:

TOP OF BIG SEWEL MOUNTAIN, Sept. 16, 1861.

We are encamped upon the summit of this mountain—one of the highest of those giant ranges which so distinctly mark the geography of this section of Virginia. Our brigade, together with the 13th North Carolina and 14th Georgia regiments, occupy the plateau, while the white tents of the Wise Legion dot the Eastern slope of the mountain, about one mile distant. This spot is a lovely one. The mountain breezes are fresh and pure, while on every hand, and to the full limit of the human vision, is presented a prospect of natural scenery more beautiful and imposing than the poet's pen or painter's pencil can delineate. In the clear, bright morning, the dense fog, hanging in silvery-white folds along the far-distant hills and valleys, gives beautiful variety to the extending landscape, while in the evening the full glories of a golden sunset converts the whole scene into one of transcendent loveliness. But this is the most that can be said in behalf of this mountain pass, except that, naturally, it presents strong defences against the approaches of an enemy. Few people inhabit its slopes and projecting ridges, and but few fine farms dot the valleys below.

The consequence is, that all kinds of provisions for man and beast are exceedingly scarce, and we suffer for the want of such supplies. But I do not think we shall remain here long. The enemy is crossing Gauley in large numbers at Gauley Bridge and Carnefax Ferry, below us, and at Hughes' Ferry, above us—their purpose being to attack us both in our front and rear. This movement will probably necessitate our falling back fifteen miles farther to Meadow Bluff, beyond which point the enemy cannot flank us. If they fight us at either place we shall whip them, unless their numbers double ours.

We have now the addition of Col. Clarke's North Carolina, and Col. Ector's Georgia Regiments, two as fine bodies of men, and commanded by as brave and efficient officers as are in the service. They are greatly chagrined at not being able to reach us in time for our fight at Gauley, and when the tug of another battle comes, they will not dishonor their gallant States, whose sons they are, or the glorious cause they represent upon the field. These Colonels both fought through the Mexican war, the former having been wounded six times.

The movement of Rosencranz, the other day, in getting away from Lee and Loring, and precipitating his forces upon us, was a brilliant one, and shows that officer to be far superior to any of his masters. He no doubt expected, however, to wipe us out at a single brush, and return to his headquarters flushed with easy victory; but in this he was sadly disappointed, and will have to take back with him a flea in his ear, which will tickle anything but his vanity.

I have read the Northern telegraphic account of our battle with Rozencranz. It represents that we had 5000 men and 16 pieces of artillery, when the truth is, we only had 1750 men and six pieces of artillery, four pieces of which only were actively in the fight all the time. The same account states the loss of the enemy to have been about 120, in killed and wounded, when the truth is, that we have from a dozen different sources—from their own men and friends—that it was not less than from 600 to 900. Indeed, reliable men, who have passed through their camp, put it down at a much higher figure. Certain it is, that, if they lost but the number stated by them, they must have been consummate cowards to permit themselves to be driven back four times, with their guns silenced. They state farther, that they silenced two of our guns, and that our loss must have been very heavy. The truth is, they never touched one of our guns, and only two of their shots touched our earthworks. They never killed a man, and only wounded seven. This they must have known before they sent out their lying telegraph, because there was not a grave or a drop of blood to be found inside our lines. They frankly admit that our fire upon them was perfectly "terrific," and it certainly was. They admit that Col. Lytell, in his charge upon our guns with his Irish regiment, was shot from his horse and his men repulsed. They admit, also, that Col. Lowe was killed in another charge, and that, finally, Col. McCook, with his German brigade, was repulsed. This is all so, and shows not only that our fire was "terrific," but that their loss was equally "terrific," or they the greatest cowards that ever trod a step to the sound of martial music.

On Wednesday and Thursday last, Rosencranz built new boats and threw some 5,000 of his men across to this side of Gauley, his purpose, doubtless, being to form a junction with Gen. Cox's forces, which will come up fifteen miles from Gauley bridge. This will give him about 10,000 men, with which to march upon us. About 4,000 of this number are now encamped at "Alderson's," twelve miles distant, and the smoke from their camp-fires is plainly visible from our tents this evening.

For the short time I have been in the service, I have seen much of the article we call war, in all its degrees of sunshine and of shadow. I have seen the sick and the wounded, the dead and the dying. I have seen our brave men marching along almost impassable roads, and soaked by the most drenching rains. I have seen them sometimes hungry and thirsty, and compelled to lie down at night upon the naked earth for their beds and a single blanket for their covering. But that sight which has touched me most, and which makes the blood of our soldiers burn hottest, is that of the helpless families of women and children who have been compelled to flee past us to escape the vandalism of the scoundrels who are so wickedly invading our soil. These helpless people are compelled to bundle up what little of their chattels they can carry with them, on horses and in their hands, and leaving their comfortable homes and property to the savage depredations of the enemy, flee to the rear of our lines for safety. It is too bad, but I trust the day is not far distant when we shall be able to carry all these evils of this unholy war to the homes and firesides of those who have so sinfully provoked its horrors.

P. S.—Just as I close this letter, orders are issued to our forces to fall back to Meadow Bluff, distant fifteen miles. This is to prevent the enemy from getting into our rear, and to give him battle with all his force in front. You need not be surprised, therefore, to hear of another engagement in this quarter in a few days. The enemy outnumbers us heavily, but our men are in good spirits, and with a glorious cause to nerve our arms, and a smiling providence to give us the victory, we do not fear.

Rifle Cannon for Cavalry Service.—The necessities of the times are producing a number of warlike inventions, and developing the genius of the South in a new channel of usefulness. We were shown yesterday a new arm that promises the most effective service in the field. It is a rifle cannon, a 4-pounder, invented by Mr. John Mullane, late of Louisville, Kentucky. It is said to be the most powerful gun of its weight and calibre in the world. The gun weighs only 280 pounds, and shoots a conical ball, weighing six pounds, from 2½ to 3 miles. The barrel is made on a stub and twist principle, of wrought iron, using longitudinal bars to form a tube, with two series of iron banding welded solidly to this tube and to one another. By this means the gun is forged hollow, which is said to account for its wonderful combination of strength and lightness. This formidable arm can be manœuvred in the field by two men, adapting it to the rapid movements of light cavalry. The Government, we understand, has ordered the manufacture of a number of these guns. The tests, as to the quality and strength, have been very satisfactory, 248 rounds of ball cartridge having been shot out of one of these guns with a satisfactory result.

Richmond Examiner, 25th.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Wm. H. Winder of Philadelphia, the regular correspondent of the N. Y. Daily News, Day Book, and Journal of Commerce, and the Baltimore Sun, has been sent to Fort LaFayette, by order of Secretary Cameron. His voluminous correspondence was examined, and the Northern papers say, "developed a scheme of treason as broad as the continent, implicating half the Breckinridge statesmen in the land. A letter from John C. Breckinridge, dated in the present month, may be enumerated, with others of an older date, from Jefferson Davis, Wm. L. Yancey, Alexander H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, and Representatives Burnett and Vallandigham."

The War.—Colonel Chipley, and other citizens of Iredell county, N. C., arrived here yesterday with *two hundred and twenty odd bozes* of stores, clothing, &c., for the 4th and 6th regiments North Carolina Volunteers. Many thousands have gone, and are daily going, from all the Confederate States to the army as gratuitous contributions. Talk of subjugating the South! The war would carry itself on.—*Rich. Examiner, 25th.*

Gov. Clark having prohibited the exportation of bacon and leather out of this State, considerable quantities of both have been seized at High Point and Goldsboro', speculators having bought them up and being about to carry them off.

William A. Wright,

REPORT OF HON. WARREN WINSLOW.

The Report of the Military Secretary, made in secret session of the late Legislature, has been printed, the injunction of secrecy having been removed. It is as follows, except that we omit the first paragraphs, which give an account of the bombardment and surrender, since they contain nothing but what is already known:—

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS, }
RALEIGH, Sept. 6, 1861. }

* * * * * * * *

Hatteras was a redoubt, with sand banks revetted with sod. It mounted two 8-inch shell guns, and nine 32-pounders, exclusive of five 32-pounders at Fort Clark, according to the last report of the Ordnance officer received here. With the view of strengthening its armament, a 10-inch Paixhan was reluctantly drawn from Fort Macon and sent thither. It unfortunately arrived on Sunday evening, and for want of a derrick, which had not reached there, was not mounted.

On the 1st of August, its magazine contained 15 seven pound cartridges, sixty-four 8-pound cartridges, ten 32-pound shells, eighty 6-pound shrapnells, forty 6-pound canister, forty-three 6-pound shot, 400 friction tubes, 25,000 percussion caps, 4,800 ball-cartridges, 495 percussion muskets, besides those in the hands of the troops, 5 barrels of cannon powder, 74 kegs of F powder, 18 kegs FF, 33 kegs FFF. The monthly report for the 1st of September, of course has not been made, and it is known this amount has been much increased. There were on the same day in depot at Newbern, 3,667 shells without fuses, which could not be had, and 7,320 solid shot, making 10,993. There were also, 23,680 cartridges, 71,000 musket balls, 1,595 pounds of buck-shot, 142 kegs, 1 barrel and 50 cartridges of cannon powder, 280 kegs rifle powder, and 479 Boarman fuses. Requisitions upon the very energetic Ordnance officer, Mr. Whitford, at that post, would have been met at any time.

It is believed, certainly it is so, if the reports of the officers can be relied upon, that a hostile vessel could not enter the Inlet. This work was commenced about the 1st of May, by Col. Elwood Morris of the Engineer corps, and its execution does him credit. It was built under the most disadvantageous circumstances; situated on a barren sand beach, every necessary article, including even water, of which hardly a drop could be naturally procured, had to be brought from a distance of not less than seventy (70) miles. Every effort to procure guns of a large calibre failed. Brig. Gen. Gwynn was commissioned on the 25th of May. Both he, and commander Muse and Lieutenant Duvall immediately proceeded to Norfolk, and spared neither expense nor pains to procure them. On the 6th of June he advises Gov. Ellis that "instead of 8-inch guns, we will get 32-pounders," nor could he procure either fuses or friction matches, rockets and so forth. He writes under the same date from Norfolk, advising that a laboratory be established at Fayetteville for their manufacture; "since" he says, "there are so many demands on the department here, presented by agents more pressing, more urgent and importunate than those of North Carolina, that I feel confident something of the kind is necessary to enable us to provide the multifarious articles required for our batteries."

The cession of the Arsenal by the Convention arrested the measures taken for this object.

Gen. Gwynn subsequently, on the 20th of June, advised us that heavy calibre guns nor copper fuses could be obtained. I am happy to be able to say that Gen. Gwynn used every exertion to procure the necessary supplies, and I do not think that the capture of Hatteras fairly attaches any blame to any person connected with the military establishment here, from any want of foresight or proper precaution in procuring the necessary supplies

It is to be remembered that our means were limited and restricted, and every effort to obtain powder proved unavailing.

From our limited resources we had supplied Virginia with as many percussion caps as we could spare, and even answered a requisition from the Confederate Government as early as the 21st of June for 75,000 ball cartridges, and there is now lying before me a request for 100,000 more, which, but for this unhappy exigency might have been spared.

In truth, there was every reason, from the advices received here, to feel quiet about Hatteras. On the 25th of May, Col. Stark, commanding there, writes: "As soon as two or three of the guns landed are mounted, the enemy will find it impossible to effect an entrance into this Inlet. * * I am happy to be able to report that the prospect is very cheering—"that in a few days of uninterrupted labor we shall be able to make this post impregnable." On the 29th of May, "the work of mounting other guns is progressing, and if not interrupted, this Inlet will be in a thorough defensible position in a few days."

On the 25th of June—"The fort at this place has now six guns mounted, and I have to-day stationed one company within its walls. I feel confident that this post is now almost impregnable against any force that will probably attack it from sea." On the 9th of July, Major Thompson of the Engineers, reports: "If the laboring force at Hatteras is continued, and the necessary armament and materials for the execution of the work promptly furnished, that Fort would be placed in a complete state of defence in the course of the month of July—which would effectually prevent the entrance of a hostile fleet through that Inlet—and thence by light draft boats into Albemarle Sound." On the 25th of July he writes: "I now consider this Inlet secure against any attempt of the enemy to enter it."

On the 20th of July—"I have no fears of any hostile vessel or vessels being able to enter this Inlet at this time." On the 21st of June—General Gwynn writes: "I have much pleasure in informing you that the coast defences are progressing quite as rapidly as could be expected, considering the extent of the coast, and the quantity of ordnance transported, which has been in a great measure overcome. Just now there is greater need of soldiers than anything else besides, while nothing else is so indispensable."

On the 23d of July, Major Andrews, then in command, writes: "the Fort is a strong work, well built, with eight guns mounted. The masked battery at the camp will be ready this week if the weather permits. At present we have a fair supply of ammunition, both for the Fort and for small arms."

In August, Commander Muse writes: "The defences at Hatteras, well worked, will be sufficient to keep the enemy from there."

On the 29th of June, the Convention having transferred the whole Coast Defences, the Navy, and conduct of the war generally, to the Confederate Government, a messenger was despatched with a certified copy of the ordnance, which was delivered to the President; and on the 1st of July, Capt. G. W. C. Lee, of the Engineers, was directed to inspect the public works here. He arrived on the 4th of July, and proceeded to the coast, nothing having been done by the Confederate Government up to the time of his report, the 29th of July. His report has not been transmitted to us; but, from a newspaper account we extract so much of the report as refers to Hatteras. He visited that Inlet on the 19th July. The report says: "The redoubt is well constructed and nicely finished, and is also conveniently arranged in its bomb proofs, magazines and filling rooms, all of which are dry and well ventilated. Six cisterns, to hold 5,500 gallons each, are to be introduced into the parade of the redoubt." Among the guns on hand were two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers and fourteen 32-pounder navy guns of 61 cwt., but only eight were then mounted. There were 125 kegs of cannon and rifle powder, 602 pounds cannon cartridges, 1000 friction tubes, 8,000 percussion caps for small arms, ninety-seven 8-inch shot, one hundred 8-inch shell, seven hundred and fifty-four 32-pounder shot, ten 32-pounder shell, forty-eight 12-pounder shot.

On the 22d of July, a communication was addressed to the President, suggesting that we might possibly relieve him by carrying on the fortifications at Wilmington by advancing the necessary funds on the deposit of fifty thousand dollars in Confederate bonds. They were received here on the 20th of August. On the 31st of July, Mr. J. D. Whitford, Ordnance officer at Newbern, was directed to make a requisition on the Confederate Government for the proper supplies of ordnance stores for the coast defences. It was done. On the 10th of August, the Secretary of War acknowledged its receipt. Since the bombardment of Hatteras, sufficient supplies have been sent to Fort Macon, and it has been victualled for six months. Notwithstanding the ordinance of the Convention, it was not thought prudent to stop altogether the expenditures on the coast, and on the 12th of July Gen. Gwynn was instructed, that "expenditures on the part of the State must be confined strictly to the employment of the present force of laborers upon the progressing works." While in deference to that body no new works were projected.

On the 20th of July Commodore Barron assumed command of the Naval Forces in the Sounds, composed of the five gunboats sold by us to the Confederate Government.

Brigadier General Gatlin, who under a commission from the Confederate States commands the whole coast defences, was at the southernmost part of his command, and Gen. Gwynn having been dropped on the 20th August, by force of the Ordinance of the Convention, there was no General Officer, either of the State or of the Confederate forces, on the Albermarle or Pamlico.

I trust you will not think it intrusive, if I venture to suggest, that with a sea-coast of 500 miles, there is need of more officers of that class. I am aware however that you have no authority to make such appointments.

Appended to this report is the official account of the evacuation of Fort Oregon, by Engineer Morris, to which I refer you.

No report from Ocacoke has been received, except a verbal one that it was evacuated, its guns spiked and the public property destroyed.

It is a very strong position, susceptible of defence seaward, and the loss of Hatteras makes it now vastly important to us that it should be held.

On Saturday, with your approbation, I dispatched Lieut. Crossan, late of the Navy of North Carolina, who had volunteered the service, with a flag of truce to Hatteras, with a view of taking off our wounded and effecting an interview with our captured officers. Unfortunately they had sailed Northward. The reply of the officer in command of the U. S. Forces, is herewith transmitted. Lieut. Crossan and Lieut. Duvall remained in our Naval service, until the 20th of August, when their steamers were transferred to Commodore Barron. I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my sense of their very energetic conduct under perplexing difficulties in the Sounds, and it is a source of real regret that, from circumstances, we cannot avail ourselves of their further services. Early in May, they handsomely tendered themselves to aid us in any capacity, and could they have been provided early with proper vessels, might have effected much.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
WARREN WINSLOW,
Military Secretary.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5th, 1861.

HON. WARREN WINSLOW, *Secretary of Military and Naval Department of North Carolina.*

Sir: I have the honor to report my arrival here from my post, as constructing engineer of Fort Oregon.

We had nearly finished that Fort when the cannonading began at Hatteras, and hastened onwards with our defences, having 13 good guns mounted, and one sea battery of five long 32-pounders complete at that time.

We stopped the fugitives from Hatteras who came our way, and put them in our ranks, until we numbered near 300 men. We sent our provisions and munitions of war into the Fort, made arrangements for water, and every officer and soldier seemed determined on a resolute defence, until Saturday, the 31st of August. On that day came to Oregon some naval officers of high rank, acting under orders from Flag Officer Forrest, of the C. S. N., commanding at Norfolk.

These gentlemen, to my surprise, advocated an immediate evacuation of Fort Oregon, although it was substantially finished, and had not been even threatened by the enemy!

At a council of war that day held, their influence prevailed, and I could find but three officers (including myself) who were willing to defend the post to the last extremity, although I assured them all, as Engineer of the Fort, that it could be held for a week at least, with the means at our command, and thus give time for the power of the interior to come to our relief.

My protest was unavailing—the evaucation was decided on, and carried out with great loss and damage of public property.

Disclaiming all imputations against any officer present, it seems to be my duty, as Engineer of the Post, to state explicitly that this evacuation of a strong Fortress just finished, just mounted with its armament and not even threatened by the enemy, *was not justified by any military necessity.*

Since my arrival here, I regret to learn that Fort Ocracoke has also been *abandoned* by its garrison.

This is the more extraordinary, as that Post *is almost impregnable*—it cannot be approached within 5 miles by the heavy ships of the enemy, and can only be attacked by vessels of light draft of water and of inferior power.

I am sir, very respectfully yours,
E. MORRIS,
Eng. in Chief, Fort Oregon, N. C.

Tanneries.—There is great demand for Leather about this time, and the article is scarce and dear. There is no business more profitable, even when leather sells at 30 or 35 cents a pound. Every farmer or man can have a Tannery on a small scale, at least, and very small cost. He can begin with one vat, sunk in the ground, and tan one hide, if he is unable to purchase or obtain more. The process of tanning is simple and in a short while it can be learned by any one; but most every farmer understands something of it. It is a business which there is not the smallest danger of over doing, in a time of peace. While leather has gone up, raw-hides have declined—now is the time to pitch in.—*Iredell Express.*

A Nut for Abraham.—Among the articles sent in charge of Col. Chipley last week, was a box containing vegetables, gathered by the hands of old aunt Peggy, the property of Col. Walker of this place. She has not forgotten the brave boys who have gone forth to drive back the 'abolitioners', and she feels that they will remember her. Crack it, Abe.—*Iredell Express.*

CAPTIONS OF LAWS

Passed at the second Extra Session of the General Assembly of N. C., 1861.

An act to provide for the coast and frontier defences of the State. [Appropriates $2,000,000.]

Concerning costs in cavested wills and testaments. [Leaves the question of costs to the court]

To repeal the 16th sec., 65th chap. Revised Code.

To enlarge the powers of County Courts raising revenue for county purposes. [Gives power to tax all subjects taxed by revenue law.]

To provide hands to work the public roads. [Strikes out of Revised Code the exemption of Justices, Wardens of the poor, Constables, Teachers and Pupils of Schools.]

To divide the State into ten Congressional Districts.

To encourage the manufacture of gunpowder.

To empower the Board of Claims to take evidence.

To pay the first Regiment N. C. Volunteers one month's pay.

To increase Col. Spruill's Legion of Cavalry to ten companies.

Providing for the issuing of bonds by the County Courts.

To repeal the Stay Law of May 11, 1861.

Concerning the future requisitions of troops by the Confederate Government. [In all future requisitions of troops on this State, the numbers then in service from the respective counties and captains' districts shall be credited to them, and the new levies are to be taken from counties and captains' districts not having their proportion. In case of a failure of any county or captain's district to furnish the requisite number voluntarily, the Governor shall proceed to raise them by draft.]

To punish trading with the enemy. [Penalty a fine of not less than $2,000 and imprisonment not less than six months. Purchasers of bonds, notes or accounts against citizens of the State and belonging to the enemy, shall forfeit them And any one who shall purchase or act as agent or attorney for the collection of such bonds, &c., shall be subject to fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.]

To alter the rules of evidence as to Indians.

To amend the county lines of Mitchell county.

Amendatory of an act to incorporate the town of Franklin.

To incorporate the N. C. Powder manufacturing company in the county of Mecklenburg

To pay the cadets of the Charlotte Military Institute.

To provide arms for the Independent N. C. Regiment.

To amend the charter of the Madison Savings Bank.

To amend the charter of the Farmer's bank.

To amend the charters of sundry banks.

For the relief of certain banks east of Raleigh. [Permits them to remove their place of business during the war.]

To prevent the sale of spiritous liquors near Lenoir Institute.

To incorporate the Independent Guards, Wilmington.

To authorise S. R. Jernigan to discontinue a ferry over the Chowan river.

To establish a ferry on Hiwassee river.

To enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Washington. [Authorizes them to erect fortifications and levy taxes therefor.]

To alter the pay of witnesses in Columbus county. [$1 per day and mileage authorized.]

Concerning the sheriff of Watauga.

To authorize the county courts of Edgecombe and Richmond to lay taxes for the benefit of volunteers. [For equipping, &c.]

To amend the charter of the Cape Fear and Ocean steam navigation company.

To amend the charter of the N. C. Fibre Company.

To prevent to the felling of timber in the waters of Lints creek, Catawba county.

To incorporate the town of Smithfield, Johnston co.

Concerning the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad company.

In favor of A. B. Long, late sheriff of Rutherford, and others.

To incorporate the Melville Hill mining company.

To authorise the sureties of J. S. Willis, late sheriff of Bladen, to collect arrears of taxes.

To authorize a special company of cavalry.

Giving a superior court to the counties of Transylvania, Mitchell, &c.

Relative to school district No. 40, in the county of Burke.

To revive and keep in force the act chartering Cheraw and Coalfields railroad.

To incorporate the Rich Fork mining company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Suspending portions of the Ordinance of the Convention providing for the disposition of State troops and Volunteers.

Providing for copies of the Ordinances of the Convention.

To continue the Quartermaster, Commissary and Adjutant General's Departments.

In favor of certain Naval Officers.

In favor of Thomas Settle; of Jarvis Buxton; of Daniel Willis and David Lewis and others of Greene county; of the State Printer; of Lieut. B. C. Duval; of Wm. Clark of Beaufort; of J. G. Crawford, sheriff of Macon; of L. H. Lorance, sheriff of Lincoln; of H. H. Davidson, sheriff of Cherokee; of Benj. Justice, of Cleveland; of Chas. Byrd, late sheriff of Yancey; of Hiram Gunter; of H. J. Brown; of Valentine and Daniel; of Chas. C. Mitchell, of Person. To collect and repair firearms.

Authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to avail themselves of the services of Adjutant-General Martin in framing a militia law.

Instructing the Quartermaster-General to furnish hospital tents to the army.

In favor of the Western Railroad Company. [Authorizes the issue to the company of coupon bonds to the amount of $200,000.]

Authorising the tender of forces to the Confederate Government.

Authorizing special messengers for the Governor.

To provide surgeons and hospital stores for our troops.

In regard to the Volunteer service. [Authorizes the pay of such volunteers and State troops as have not yet been received into the Confederate service, to the 1st day of August.]

Making it the duty of the Governor to issue bonds to amount of $220,000 in favor of the Western N. C. Railroad company.

Concerning the census of 1860.

Directing how the several regiments of troops of the State shall be numbered.

To pay bounty money to soldiers. [Authorizes the payment of bounty to such soldiers as were detained by sickness after the departure of their Regiments, provided they belonged to the respective regiments at the time they were mustered into the service.]

For the pay of soldiers. [Requires the Governor to pay all our troops, officers and men, now in the State, or in Virginia, if not paid by the Confederate Government. The provisions of the resolution to extend to troops which may hereafter be raised. The Governor immediately thereafter to make a requisition on the Government of the Confederate States for refunding the money.]

To pay speaker Clark the salary of Governor from the time he entered upon the duties of Governor.

Concerning Camps of Instruction. [Establishes a camp at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, and continues that at Asheville till 1st December. Then leaves the matter to discretion of Governor.]

In favor of sundry persons and corporations. [Authorises the payment of sums allowed by the board of claims.]

Giving the Governor additional clerical force.

In favor of officers and soldiers captured on our coast. [Authorizes the payment of sums due to their wives or children, and provides for the appointment of guardians for children whose fathers were captured.

For the appointment of two commissioners to Richmond to confer with the Government on defences of our coast, and the enlistment, equipment and pay of our troops.

For the payment of certain claims allowed by the Board of Claims.

North Carolina Ink.—Eli Denny, Esq., of High Point, N. C., is making an excellent article of writing Ink. It is his purpose, if sufficiently encouraged, to do a wholesale business, and supply merchants and other dealers with good Ink, on about as fair terms as they have heretofore been supplied from the North. His location is accessible from all parts of the Confederacy, and we hope he will receive a liberal patronage. He is a worthy enterprising citizen. We have tried his Ink, and pronounce it a very good article.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Sequestration in Charleston.—The Charleston Mercury says that as yet the returns made to the Receivers appointed by the Confederate Court have been limited, but a large number of persons have applied for instruction as to the manner in which returns are to be made, and for blank forms for that purpose. It is generally believed, however, that the poperty in Charleston subject to this law will amount to several millions of dollars.

A couple of sailors were recently arrested in Plymouth for throwing buckets of tar over each other. It was a *pitch* battle.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CENTRE RELIEF SOCIETY.

FLORAL COLLEGE, ROBESON CO., Sept. 25, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Ladies of Centre Church and vicinity have not been unmindful of the wants of our brave soldiers now in Virginia. A large box was got up and dispatched to the hospital in Virginia some weeks ago; but they organized themselves formally for the war, to do what they may be able, on the 10th September by the election of the following officers:

Mrs. Dr. N. McNair, President.
Mrs. E. Lilly, Vice President.
Mrs. A. M. Nash, Secretary.
Miss Mary Morrison, Treasurer.

They have contributed and secured from others the following articles, which will be forwarded promptly to Richmond:

Mrs Dr N McNair, Blankets 2, Quilt 1, Comfort 1, Spread 1, Sheets 2, Towels 4, Pillows 4, Cases 4, Drawers 4 pairs, Under-shirts 2, Hospital Shirts 2, Socks 1 pair, package of old Linen, Sage. Mrs E Lilly, Blankets 4, Socks 4 pairs, Pillow 1, Cases 2, Drawers 1 pair, Teaspoons 8, package of old Linen, Sage, Starch. Mr D H McLean, H McArn and E Lilly, Towels 24. Mrs Archie Patterson, Blankets 2. Mrs E M Johnson, Pillow 1, Cases 2. Miss Sarah Shaw, Comfort 1, Pillow 1, Case 1. Miss May McLeod, Sheets 2, Pillow Cases 2 Towel 1, Socks 1 pair Mrs Naomi McDiarmid, Blanket 1. Mrs Harriet Malloy, Pillows 4, Cases 10, Towels 12, Pillow Ticks 3, Blanket 1, lot of old Linen, bottle of Honey, package of Sage, Hops, Mustard Seed. Mrs Murphy McNair, Socks 1 pair, Pillows 2, Cases 2. Mrs Jennet McNair, Socks 1 pair. Mrs M McAlister, Pillows 2, Cases 2, Towels 2. Miss Fannie Watson, Pillow 1, Case 1. Miss Mary McWatson, Sheets 2. Miss Nancy Smith, Pillow 1, Case 1, Blankets 2 Mrs William McKay, Sheets 2, Pillows 2, Cases 2 Mrs Robert McNair, Blanket 1, Quilt 1, Socks 2 pair, Pillow 1, Case 1. Mrs Duncan McNair, Drawers 2 pair, Shirts 3, Under-shirts 2. Mrs Archie Smith, Sheets 2, Pillows 2, Cases 2. Miss Janet McNair, Blanket 1, Pillow 1, Case 1, Socks 1 pr. Miss Sarah McNair, Blanket 1, Pillow 1, Case 1, Towels 2, bundle of Lint. Miss Jane Wilkerson, Pillows 2, Cases 2, Towel 1. The Misses Patterson, Blankets 2, Pillows 2, Cases 2. Mrs Jane Leitch, Pillows 2, Sheet 1, Socks 1 pair. Mrs Eliza McLauchlin, Socks 1 pair. Mrs Mary McLauchlin, Socks 1 pair. Mrs E McKay, Pillow Cases 2, Sheet 1, Blankets 2. Mrs Mary Jane Smith, Sheets 2. Mrs James McLean, Pillow 1, Cases 2. Mrs D H McLean, Pillows 4, Cases 4, Sage. Mrs Malcom Purcel, Quilt 1, Sheets 2, Pillows 2, Cases 6, Bandages, lot of old Linen, Bene, Sage. Mrs Catharine Morrison, Blankets 2. Mrs Watt McGrit, Quilt 1. Mrs Hugh Leach, Blanket 1.

A list of articles, Drawers 8 pairs, Hospital Drawers 15 pairs, Hospital Shirts 14, Under-shirts 14, made by the following Ladies:

Mrs D N McNair, Mrs E Lilly, Mrs E McLauchlin, Mrs Duncan McNair, Mrs M McAlister, Mrs Murphy McNair, Mrs Julia Sellars, Mrs William McKay, Mrs P A McEachin, Mrs Henry Alford, Miss May McLean, Miss Effie McLean, Miss Carrie McLean, Miss Amanda Bethea, Miss Ariella McKay, Miss Mary McLauchlin, Miss Mary McWatson. Miss Fannie Watson, Miss May Watson, Miss Fannie Purcel, Miss E Gulick, Miss Maggie Nash, Miss Margaret J Currie, Miss Mary Morrison, Miss Mary C. Smith, Miss Harriet Sellars, Miss E Dixon, Miss Mary A Sutherland, Miss Sarah Shaw.

Mrs. Dr. N. McNAIR, Pres't.
Mrs. A. M. NASH, Sec'y

P. S. The Ladies of Robeson county, who have not connected themselves with other Societies, are invited to co-operate with us.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A War Song for the 'O. K. Boys" and other Volunteers of Anson County.

A PARAPHRASE.

Southrons! who have fought and bled,
Before whose arms the Yankees fled,
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to glorious victory!

Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the front of battle lower;
See approach proud Lincoln's power,
Lincoln chains and slavery.

Scott, for Lincoln's power and gold,
His native land to Lincoln sold;
On that land we'll leave him cold,
Traitor, Coward, thou shalt die!

Who for Southern power and law,
Freedom's sword will strongly draw?
Freedom stand or freedom fa',
Carolina, on with me.

By oppression's woes and pains,
By your sons in Bedloe chains,
We will drain our dearest veins
But they shall be—shall be free.

We'll form a strong, united band;
By Beauregard we'll firmly stand
And drive the invaders from our land,
Forward! let us do or die!

Col. Clingman's Regiment.—This fine regiment, 15th North Carolina volunteers, numbering 1076 strong, arrived in this City from Asheville, on Wednesday last. We presume it is *en route* for the Coast. We have not learned the several companies and names of officers, which compose it.

Raleigh Standard.

The 12th Regiment.—Letters received from Dr. James K. Hall, principal surgeon of the 12th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers—Col. Pettigrew—states that there have as yet been only two deaths in the Regiment. This speaks well for Dr. Hall's skill as a physician, and for his care and attention to those placed under his charge.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Chaplain to the 6th Regiment.—We see it stated in the Salisbury papers, that the Rev. A. W. Mangum, Pastor of the Methodist Church in that place, has received the appointment of Chaplain of the Sixth Regiment of the N. C. State Troops, and left last week to join the regiment. Mr. Mangum is highly spoken of as a gentleman and a christian, and as having won by his social and generous disposition, the affection and esteem of the members of all the churches of the community in which he has been residing. It may be hoped that he will be of great usefulness in the field which he has gone to occupy.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

The Ladies of Greensboro', N. C.—In few places in the South has so much energy and liberality been shown as in Greensboro', North Carolina. The ladies there have already forwarded for the hospitals and army in Virginia more than thirty boxes and packages, containing wines, cordials, pickles, fruit, rice, sugar, tea, clothing, sheets, pillow cases, linen, and many other articles adapted to the wants of our gallant soldiers; and their contributions are by no means exhausted—they are still coming forward. If each town in the Southern Confederacy should give on the same scale, our army would hardly know a want.

Dogwood Bark for the Sick.—We have been requested by Lt. Col. John A. Young, of the 4th Reg. State Troops, who had just arrived from Manassas, to urge upon the people of North Carolina the importance of furnishing a large supply of Dogwood bark (from the tree and root,) Wild Cherry bark, (Bone-set and Snake-root, if to be had,) *immediately*, for the sick soldiers in our army. Quinine is not now to be obtained, and these Barks will subserve quite as good a purpose, in curing chills and giving tone to a relaxed and debilitated system. The Dogwood abounds everywhere in North Carolina, but is not found in the region of Manassas, and our farmers can obtain barrels of the bark with little trouble. Colonel Young thinks that a barrel of this bark would be worth more to the sick at Manassas than a carload of some kinds of vegetables. We are assured that nothing would be so acceptable, and so important to the sick, which the people of the State have it in their power to furnish, as ample supplies of *Dogwood Bark*. Surely, an article so easily and cheaply obtained, will be forwarded without delay. It can be sent, green or dry, in barrels, boxes, and bags.—*Iredell Express.*

There are three kinds of men in this world—the "Wills," the "Wonts," and the "Cants." The former effect everything, the other oppose everything, and the latter fail in everything.

FROM KENTUCKY.

After all, Gen. Buckner did not occupy Moldrough's Hill, but Gen. Sherman of Ohio, with 2500 Lincoln troops, does. How this world is given to lying! It seems Gen. Buckner has not regarded Moldrough's Hill as a strategic point, and consequently did not invest it, as he was amply able to do.

The Barboursville fight dwindles gradually. The last account is that the enemy had only 250 of the Home Guard engaged, with a loss of 15 killed, and 2 prisoners and only about 40 arms captured.

Three of the Editors of the suppressed Courier had escaped and one had been arrested.

Engagement of General Anderson's Brigade with the Enemy.—The Nashville Union publishes the following extract from a letter from Capt. Bostick, of the Seventh Regiment, in Gen. S. R. Anderson's Brigade:

We expected a battle last Thursday, and did have a little brush, but the bad condition of the roads defeated our whole arrangements Only two of our regiment were wounded. In our brigade there were two killed, ten or twelve wounded, and two missing negroes. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodner lost his negro, supposed to have been captured. Drs. Robinson and Fite were taken *prisoners*, but were recaptured by Donelson's Brigade, and are now with us. We suppose we must have killed fifteen or twenty, took eight prisoners, four horses and a wagon. One of our prisoners was a lieutenant. Donelson took on another road sixty-seven prisoners, and killed seventeen. He lost one, and had none wounded. Loring took one hundred prisoners, and killed, it is thought, fifteen.

A Skirmish at Columbus.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 24th instant, says:

By passengers direct from Columbus, we have intelligence of a skirmish between detachments from the contending forces, which resulted in the discomfiture of the Federal troops, on Sunday last, driving the enemy from their position with a loss of six killed and wounded. The Confederates had one horse killed.

Reported Battle at Paducah, Ky.—We get but little news from Kentucky. The Nashville Banner of the 22d instant has the following account of a rumored battle at Paducah:

We received information yesterday from a young gentleman, resident of this county, direct from Paducah, which leaves no doubt on our mind that the Federals and Confederates have had an important engagement at and near Paducah, probably resulting in the defeat of the former and the possession of the city by Gen. Johnson.

Our informant passed through Paducah on Wednesday, where he learned that the Federals, upon information that there were about 600 Confederates at Milburn, a point thirty-two miles from Paducah, sent 800 to attack them. The Federals found, however, that there were 15,000 Confederates at Milburn, and barely succeeded in escaping in disorder. Gen. Grant thereupon sent his whole force, reserving about 3,000 to hold Paducah, to attack the Confederates at Milburn. Our informant passed through Paducah on Wednesday, and slept that night about eight miles from the city. On Thursday, being apprehensive of arrest, he started on horseback at daylight. He states that he heard heavy firing in the direction of Milburn and Paducah all day, and until he reached and crossed Tennessee river, about one hour before sundown. He is of the opinion, from what he could gather, that Gen. Johnsen attacked Paducah Thursday morning, while Gen. Cheatham engaged the main body at or near Milburn, and that our forces have possession of the city. He could learn nothing as to the result at Milburn, but we have no apprehensions on that score.

All the regular channels of information being closed, we are, of course, dependent upon outside reports for important information. Our readers will know how to estimate these reports. While we have every reason to credit the above particulars, due allowance must be made for the irregular manner in which our information is obtained.

Missouri.—A Baltimore Clipper, of late date, gives an account of Gen. Price's operations in Missouri. According to that account, there were three days' fighting at Lexington. The first day, Price succeeded in forcing the Federals from their entrenchments and from the town; the next day, a stampede took place among the Federal horses, which forced the Federal troops to retreat, and they got into a corner where there was no water, and on the 3d day, they were compelled to surrender.

This is the Federal account—whether true or not, we will not vouch. The probability is, that it understates the success of the Missourians.

Richmond Whig, 27th.

Important Movements in Western Virginia.—We have intelligence of highly important movements in Western Virginia, and of the action of our Government in taking instant and vigorous measures to try the conclusions of the campaign.

The report already given in the Examiner, to the effect that Gen. Lee had gone to join Gen. Floyd, is fully confirmed by additional dispatches. Accounts received yesterday report his arrival at Floyd's camp, at Meadow Bluff.

The army in the Northwest remained under the command of Gen. Loring.

Reinforcements to the amount of *sixty-four* companies have been sent to Floyd's command. They comprise four Virginia regiments, a Georgia regiment, a Mississippi regiment, and a battalion of Louisiana volunteers, composed of four companies. The considerable portion of this large force has already reached Floyd's camp. Two regiments will leave the city to-morrow to reinforce our army in the West.

Wise's command has been ordered to Lewisburg.

We learn, apart from any official publication of the Government, that Gen. Wise has been ordered to report at Richmond. The reasons or circumstances which have induced this order are matters of conjecture, although it is supposed that Gen. Wise is to be transferred to another command.

The present movements are understood to be indicative of unusual vigor and concentration in the prosecution of the campaign. The next news from the West will be awaited with impatience.

Richmond Examiner, 26th.

Critical Situation in Western Virginia.—RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—Intelligence of the most important and critical nature has reached here from the seat of war in the West, by special express arrived yesterday evening. The news is as late as Wednesday last.

On Friday last Gen. Lee arrived at Floyd's camp at Meadow Bluff. He was accompanied by an escort of twenty men and three baggage wagons. On the Sunday following Gen. Lee proceeded to Wise's encampment, on the Big Sewell.

It was known that Rosencrans had crossed the Gauley, and was making his way towards our lines.

Gen. Lee had taken four regiments of Floyd's command to reinforce Gen. Wise. The juncture of these two forces would not, it is said, amount to more than 5,000 men, and it had been determined to give battle to the enemy. Rosencrans' force was estimated at 14,000 men.

It was understood that the position of Gen. Wise was exceedingly strong, and it was hoped that they would be able to check Rosencrans, notwithstanding the great superiority of his forces.

It was reported in Gen. Floyd's camp that an engagement had already taken place, or was in progress, between Gens. Lee and Wise and the enemy. Meadow Bluff is about fifteen miles distant from Wise's position. If an action had taken place, or was being contested, its result was not known or certainly anticipated at the last accounts which have reached here through special express.

If it should become necessary for our forces to fall back from the Big Sewell, it is understood that they will do so upon General Floyd's position, which is said to be impregnable, defended as it is, on one side by a mountain bluff, and on the other by a considerable stream. Our forces in the position now occupied by Floyd's command could not be outflanked.

The Potomac Blockade.—The correspondent of one of our Southern exchanges, from the seat of war near Manassas writes on the subject of the Potomac blockade as follows:

The Yankees have discovered at last that the Potomac is blockaded, and that their proud ships will not be able to prowl up and down the river as heretofore. They seem to think a great deal about it, and confess the navigation is closed, unless they take the batteries. They will not find that so easy, and will hardly accept such a hazardous enterprise. Their attention will be directed only to Mathias' Point below Occoquan Creek. They will find there is another battery between Acquia Creek and Washington, capable of arresting the progress of any craft. They can neither get up nor down. The Potomac river closed for a distance of some forty miles. Our Maryland friends need not be afraid to come after, in crossing the river, of the Pawnee or other of Lincoln's ships. Unless there be an army of occupation all along the shore, there will be free communication between Maryland and Virginia. These were masked batteries in reality, for they have been constructed secretly and behind a screen. The Yankees have talked so much about masked batteries where there have been none, that they will now realize the truth of the fable about the cry of wolf. The value of these works in a strategic point of view, as affecting the general operations of the war on the Potomac, and with reference to the liberation of Maryland, cannot be well over-estimated.

Engagement on the Potomac—Two Federal Vessels Disabled.—Intelligence was received here yesterday, through official channels, of an engagement on Wednesday between one of our batteries on the Potomac and a number of Federal vessels, which were descending the river for the purpose, it is supposed, of making a reconnoissance. The action occurred off Evansport—some distance above Acquia Creek—where a powerful battery of rifled cannon has been constructed (as the enemy have now reason to know,) under the command of Gen. Holmes. Our fire was opened from the "masked battery" upon the vessels, in mid channel, with terrible effect. Two of the steamers were crippled, being towed away as the enemy were hauling off. The loss of life is not stated.

The point where the enemy encountered our battery is understood to be one of the most commanding on the river, being a high bluff or crest of ground between two creeks, which are tributary to the Potomac. It commands the channel of the river point blank.—*Rich. Examiner, 27th.*

Splendid Dash of a Cavalry Company.—The Tazewell Democrat gives the following dashing feat of a cavalry company detached from Gen. Wise's command on a special duty:

Since the burning of Boone Court-House, a party of Federals again invaded the county, and seized Mr. Pack, a wealthy merchant and farmer, residing near the Kanawha line, about twenty miles from the Court-House, as a prisoner. The vandals also possessed themselves of some fifty head of Mr. Pack's fat cattle. On hearing this news, General Wise dispatched two companies of cavalry from his Legion, which soon secured the release of Mr. Pack and his cattle too. The cavalry killed forty or fifty of the Federals, captured fifty-two Federal prisoners and thirteen Union men; and it is said by a reliable gentleman of this county, just from that section, that they drove the last Yankee hireling from Boone.

The "Yankee Races" on the upper Potomac.—We learn from the upper Potomac that the Federal incursion at Lovettsville had been repulsed, and the enemy driven across the river by a detachment of our forces. A large number of cattle and other pillage taken by the enemy were recaptured by our forces. The Yankees fled without firing a shot, performing the double-quick with the most remarkable alacrity.

Richmond Examiner, 26th.

The Yankees have been stealing the chickens of the inhabitants at Hatteras Inlet who have refused to swear allegiance to Lincoln. The robbing of hen roosts in an achievement exactly suited to the genius of the clock peddling warriors. They can make a bold charge on a hen coop—a mink or a weasel is nowhere alongside of them—brave soldiers! valorous Yankees!—*Rich. Whig.*

Interesting from the Atlantic Coast.—We have information, advices of which have been received by the authorities here, of the progress of the defences of our Atlantic coast, which is highly interesting, and not a little satisfactory. Encampments have been formed in different points of the coast, and batteries have been erected in important situations, which, of course, we are not at liberty, and could not prudently particularize. Rifle cannon are being mounted at these points with all possible alacrity.

While noticing these active provisions of defence of our coast, attention is directed to all possible exposed points, which have hitherto escaped the attention of the Government. There are inlets on the North Carolina coast well known to pilots, but not laid down on the maps. These pilots are said to be generally men of but little character, and not above the solicitations of bribes. A pilot, conversant with all the points of the North Carolina coast, was, as we learn, but a short time since, in New York, and is now, perhaps aiding the predatory expedition off our coasts.

The movements of the enemy, with what is given out by Northern advices, were thought to point, among other destinations, to an attack upon Wilmington, N. C. To be forewarned is to be forearmed; and the timely direction of attention to what may be necessary for our defences cannot fail or should not fail, to arrest and disconcert the possible plans of the enemy.

There is already an encampment on Confederate Point, at the head of New Topsail Inlet. The defences of this position are important. Its occupation by the enemy would enable it to cut off communication between Wilmington and Fort Caswell, and to render the former place acc

OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

A Great Victory!—See the news from Missouri! It is one of the most decided and important victories of the war. And it comes through no vague rumor, too favorable to our cause, but is the enemy's own account. Even according to that, it is a most signal triumph of our arms, the result of long and hard fighting against an entrenched enemy. To say nothing of the moral effect, and of the thousands of prisoners, the arms, ammunition and horses captured are probably worth near a million of dollars, and of incalculable value to our cause in Missouri.

The commander of the Federal army was no other than "Billy Mulligan," the notorious prize fighter and blackguard of New York! The fellow showed pluck, however lacking in other qualities of the officer.

IMPORTANT FROM WILMINGTON.—A letter from Wilmington, written at 5 P. M. on Saturday, says,—

"A steamer just up from Smithville, reports two large steamers off the Inlet, and one more off the main bar, lying far out. It is probable an attack will be made in this quarter soon. Clingman's Regiment, 1100 strong, arrived here to-day, and two more are expected."

TROOPS SENT TO WILMINGTON.—The Wilmington Journal mentions the arrival there of Col. Clingman with part of his regiment, to be followed by the remainder. And we learn by a gentleman from Raleigh that 1100 others left there on Saturday for Wilmington. These are signs of proper preparation for the invader, if he should come to that quarter.

The Wilmington Journal speaks of "those who have staid at home, or at Raleigh, or at Fayetteville, getting salaries and making money," and "caring nothing, or next to nothing," for the safety of Wilmington. We cannot imagine to whom the Journal refers in Fayetteville, there being no one here answering to the description in any respect—no State or Confederate officers here, (if we may except those at the Arsenal, who are simply obeying orders and doing capital service thereby,) and certainly nobody here, officials or others, indifferent to the safety of Wilmington, or of any other part of the State, or of the Confederacy. To suppose so, is to suppose them indifferent to their own safety. There is not, we are sure, a man in Fayetteville who would not rejoice at any opportunity to contribute to the security of Wilmington—only show them how they can do it. Some time ago, the town and county started sixty hands to work on its defences, but were directed from Wilmington not to send them, and so they were returned to their owners. Since that, whilst Wilmington was not threatened, the seven or eight hundred volunteers from this county and town have been ordered to Virginia. There are but few men left here, but even of those few we doubt not some would go to Wilmington if the enemy were near. In fact the Clarendon Guards—a well drilled Home Guard of about 60—recently offered their services to go upon any special duty, without pay, but the offer was declined by the State authorities. It was made with a view to the defence of Wilmington. So says common report; and we believe it.

Our volunteers at Yorktown made an effort to be ordered to Hatteras after the disaster there; much more would they wish to come to the aid of Wilmington.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We are authorized to announce Thos. S. Ashe, Esq., as a candidate for Congress in the 7th District.

In the 8th District, the Concord Flag has been requested, by many citizens of both political parties, to announce Victor C. Barringer, Esq., as a candidate.

The District is composed of the counties of Randolph, Chatham, Davidson, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.

A writer nominates Thomas D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, for this District. See communication.

The Hon. John A. Gilmer is recommended by a writer in the Salem Press as a candidate in the 6th District—Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

MOORE COUNTY RIFLES.—We are requested by Capt. Swann "to return the grateful thanks of this company to the Ladies of Jonesborough and others who were so indefatigable and untiring in fitting out the company with *every comfort*, and their thoughtfulness in anticipating the coming occasion."

Capt. Swann sends us, from Camp Carolina, near Raleigh, a Roll of the company, but we have already published that from the Wilmington Journal.

FORWARD TO WASHINGTON!—Some of the Richmond papers, the Examiner especially, are very pertinacious in almost daily urging advance movements of our armies in every direction. We concur in the desire that they should strike, but take it for granted that the Generals best know when and where to strike, and that they have had sufficient reasons for their course.

THE RELATION BETWEEN OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.—A writer in the Richmond Examiner seconds the Editorial efforts of that paper to infuse into officers a sense of the proper relations between them and their men—not relations of harsh, arbitrary and overbearing rule and official insolence; but those of respect and kindness. We hope and believe that the overbearing and insolent officer is the exception, and that the large majority of them are of opposite feelings and bearing. But we have seen in one of our exchange papers within a few days a letter from a private in a North Carolina Regiment, who professes to speak the general sentiment, complaining bitterly of one of its Field Officers, and advising him "to make himself scarce when the Regiment is disbanded." The idea is horrible. It is a plain intimation that the officer is to be murdered when the oppressed and outraged privates shall be freed from his official tyranny. It is to be hoped that he will see the necessity of changing his course, and they the horrible sinfulness of their purpose; but it strikes us that an officer who does only his duty cannot rouse such a feeling, as a general thing. We doubt not the perfect truth of the following remarks of the Examiner writer:

"I know full well that there are many good, true and loyal men commissioned and now in this contest; men who know their duties and the responsibilities of the position that they occupy; men who are ever gentle and kind to those under their command, and would even make sacrifices to see that they were duly cared for: and such an one commands the entire respect and confidence of his company, and under such a leader they will proudly rally, and even fight unto the death; and whenever you find the kindest relations existing between the officer and his men, you may then send that company forth to the battle-field, and confidently rest assured that they will give a good account of themselves."

Especially is this true of such an army as the present. Its foundation is affection—love for their country and their kin. The privates have not gone to the field for pay, nor yet for glory. They spend on an average far more than their pay, and the glory, they are well aware, enures to the officers, and not to them. If therefore, those officers, who are well paid in both money and glory, treat them harshly, deep must be their condemnation, and justly—strong the indignation of those who were their neighbors and friends at home.

The same writer takes the view which we have heretofore presented, as to the disproportion between the pay of officers and men.

DRAFTING.—As an excuse for the proposed drafting at the North, the Chicago Tribune says, "The rebels resorted to drafting long ago." A monstrous falsehood, as all the South knows.

For Yorktown.—W. W. Shepherd, of the Lafayette Lt. Infantry, will leave here on Thursday next the 3d October, and will take any packages or letters for members of our two Companies belonging to the 1st Regiment.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP FAYETTEVILLE, VA., Sept. 27, 1861.

Our Lieut. Colonel, J. H. Lane, has been tendered, and has accepted, the office of Colonel of the 28th Regiment of Volunteers, now stationed at High Point, and thus we have lost, by promotion, an officer who has won largely upon the affection of every man, from the highest to the lowest, connected with the 1st Regiment. To-day, while walking through the camp, I everywhere heard feelings of the deepest regret expressed at the loss of Col. Lane. He is "every inch a soldier," and one of the most perfect gentlemen I have ever known. The soldiers of the 28th Regiment may felicitate themselves on having made a capital selection in their commander.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lt. Col. Lane was, this day, filled by the election of Capt. Joseph B. Starr, Co. F, (the Lafayette Light Infantry) of Fayetteville.

Col. Starr has always been a favorite with the Regiment, and this mark of confidence shows that his popularity is based upon the solid foundation of merit; for, as it expressed, the camp is the place to try "bottom," and no man can obtain office from "old soldiers" unless he possesses those qualities which *command* respect, esteem and confidence. While we therefore regret exceedingly the loss of Col. Lane, we know that in Col. Starr he has a worthy successor.

Respectfully, F.

GEN. HILL.—The writer of the annexed communication is right in supposing that we cannot hesitate to publish it. We will append to it a few remarks:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP FAYETTEVILLE, VA., Sept. 23d, 1861.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS—*Gentlemen:*—I regret to see in a recent issue of your paper an editorial reflecting somewhat upon Brig. Gen. Hill, for a speech made by him at Ship Point on rejoining his command. The speech was reported, I think, for the "Tarboro' Mercury," from which you copied, and upon which you commented.

Your error consisted simply in a misconstruction of a sentence uttered by Gen. Hill on that occasion, which was in substance this: that public opinion, and the *press as the exponent of that opinion*, had been too much disposed to arrogate to our *own arms* the glory of success and victory, instead of ascribing it to a Higher Power.

Now, I am satisfied, gentleman, from your past bearing towards Gen. Hill, and from your known disposition to deal even-handed justice to every man, that you have not intended to set Gen. Hill in a wrong light before the public. The speech was made upon the spur of the moment; and did not reflect upon one portion of the public any more than upon another—upon the "press" any more than upon the anvil or the loom; but the press was mentioned simply as the mouth-piece of public sentiment. I know Gen Hill as a christian and a gentleman, and I know that no man respects a well-conducted press more than he; and he is certainly not the man to indulge in any low flings at an institution which he respects as much as any other man.

With regard to the quotation which you made from Gen Hill's detailed report, bearing upon the cowardice of the enemy: that Winthrop was the only man who approximated gallantry during the whole day at Bethel, permit me to say, in all respect, that a more careful examination, I think, will discover to you the weakness of your point. That remark in his report was in perfect consistency with his speech at Ship Point. A fair construction of the whole matter will reduce it to just this—what Gen. Hill has held, and what he still holds, and what every right-thinking man must acknowledge—that we are not fighting a nation of *natural* cowards; but that they fail to display proper courage because their *cause is a bad one.* A man must have incentive to action; and no man, we imagine, whose conscience tells him he is wrong, can display any great courage, especially when his life is staked upon the issue. We are opposing men, who, upon other fields, have, and would again, shed glory upon American prowess; but as sure as death "makes cowards of us all," so sure does a *bad cause* paralyze the arm of courage and gallantry. The remark in the report of Gen. Hill, then, that at Bethel the enemy acted cowardly, is entirely consistent with his speech at Ship Point, that they were not *naturally* cowards.

I have not shown this to Gen. Hill; but I have frequently conversed with him upon all these matters, and know something of his sentiments. Your sense of justice will, I am satisfied, suggest the propriety of its publication.

I am, gentlemen, yours with respect, &c.

E. A. YATES,
Chap. 1st Reg't N. C. Vols.

The Rev'd gentleman is mistaken in speaking of *our* error. See 2d paragraph above. We are guiltless of either error or misconstruction. It is possible that Gen. Hill spoke what our friend writes—of that we know nothing—but it is very certain that nothing of the kind is contained in the report of his speech furnished to the Tarborough Mercury which we copied, and upon which our comments were founded, not upon what he *may have* said. To make this plain, we quote again the words attributed to Gen. Hill in the report of his speech, (the report being evidently by a friend and admirer of the General,) as follows:—

"Well, we have met with reverses in North Carolina. It is no more than I expected. Our proud and boastful spirit, especially of our press, has taken to ourselves our victories,—we have been saying, "I did this with my own might and power." We have accredited our success to our own prowess instead of to God. We have been disparaging the bravery of our enemies," &c.

The General is here reported as charging the press as being *especially* guilty of the irreverence of ignoring the Divine assistance, &c. But where is the evidence that either public opinion or the press has sinned in the particular stated? We have not seen it. Our observations as to both are, that like Gen. Hill, they have been most ready to recognize the Almighty hand in our triumphs.

We are glad, however, that the General's offensive and unjust reproach of the press, as reported, is disclaimed by Mr. Yates. And so let that pass.

And as to the remarks about "disparaging the bravery of our enemies," we have always held and often expressed the same sentiment, as explained by Mr. Yates, and the belief that our great reliance—the reliance of eight millions against twenty-one millions of people—was that we were fighting upon our own soil for our homes and rights, and that this would give us strength, under God, to repel the invaders. But if Gen. Hill sets an example of charging wholesale cowardice upon the yankee army, and says that he saw only one among its thousands "who exhibited even an approximation to courage during the whole day," surely he need not rebuke the press, "especially," even if the press had gone as far as he did. Be it remembered that the General did not qualify his Report of the Bethel Battle, as Mr. Yates now does for him, by any explanation as to *why* the yankees were cowards.

But let that pass also. Whilst we do not see that we have committed any error, or misconstruction, we are glad to see that injustice and offence to the press are disclaimed by a friend of the General, if not by himself.

Of the Rev'd gentleman who thus errs in an effort to correct supposed errors of ours, we have no complaint to make. He has followed the custom common among gentlemen, of applying directly to us—which is in favorable contrast with the course of Gen. Hill himself, who first strangely misunderstands a correspondent of this paper, and then, instead of resorting to the usual medium for his blundering reply, takes the trouble to write it to at least two other papers in the State. And this too, notwithstanding we had treated him with marked respect, even so far as to defend him against an attack of one of his party papers. So also is the Rev'd gentleman's course in favorable contrast with that of another officer, whose falsehoods and self-glorification we had occasion to expose, and who writes an abusive letter *at* the Observer, though carefully avoiding to mention it plainly, and his letter was published apparently in the hope that it might thus sneakingly injure us.

THE YANKEE FLEET NOT SAILED.—The Richmond Examiner of the 26th denies that the Navy Department had received any advices of the departure or other movement of the enemy's vessels at Old Point. A statement that such advices had been received was telegraphed over the South about a week ago.

So also all accounts from Wilmington disprove the reports of the appearance of a yankee fleet off that coast. The two blockading vessels being alone there, as yet.

THE 5TH REGIMENT.—A letter to the Raleigh Standard, from Camp Ellis, near Fairfax Station, Va., Sept. 18th, says,—

"I am glad to report the condition of the soldiers as greatly improved. We can confront the enemy with 600 hardy resolute men who will never flinch as long as they remember that they are North Carolinians. They have weathered through measles, fevers and camp disease of every description, acquired the habit of going bare-headed and bare-footed, love to sleep in the rain from long practice, enjoy an empty stomach from a long established rule to do without meat and bread, and have all uniformly ignored flannel shirts and warm clothing of any kind, because such things do not grow on the trees in this locality, and one and all entertain an unchristian aversion to our Yankee neighbors.

The commander of the Regiment, Col. D. K. McRae, has been unwearied in his efforts to promote the health and comfort of the men. By incessant and indefatigable begging he has worried a suit of their clothes out of the department at Raleigh, and secured from private contributions a slender provision for the men against the discomforts of camp life. The 5th regiment will claim for Col. McRae the reputation and credit due to a valuable and efficient officer. Without military experience it is true, but a genius which has distinguished him in every other position, applied to the science of war, has rendered him a skillful, vigilant and judicious commander. No State can claim a better man in the army, and North Carolina will owe him a great deal for the labor, patience and fidelity which he has brought to the responsible position assigned him in the army of the South. He is the Senior Colonel in the Brigade, to which we are attached, and if North Carolina should ever claim her just right to a Brigadier General for this division of her forces, Col. McRae is eminently deserving of the appointment. Our regiment has stood insolated from the affection of North Carolina for her soldiers. We were turned over like bastards to the Confederate States, and never a thought bestowed upon us again, half equipped and as poorly provided as a set of beggars. Not a single contribution has been publicly made to this regiment, unless I except a generous donation of hospital stores from Mrs. McRae, the excellent lady of the Colonel. Uncomplaining, the men have suffered hardship and disease and with cheerful courage forgot their naked limbs and shoeless feet, in noble devotion to the great cause.

We have heard that the noble old town of Fayetteville has been the first to break the ice of selfishness, and has sent a contribution of shoes and blankets to her soldiers in this regiment. We might well expect Fayetteville to be the first to exhibit the instincts of a free hearted, generous people. She stands unrivaled in her princely donations to the soldier. Her whole-souled citizens have given all their whole heart to the cause. Scarcely a man is left in the place, and no call has been unheeded. All honor, grateful and heartfelt, to such a people. We know you to be a faithful friend of the soldier, Mr. Editor, and your efforts to promote their welfare will be gratefully remembered.

THE 3D REGIMENT.—We see by a letter from Suffolk, Va., that this Regiment, (late Col. Pender's,) has elected Lieut Garnett, a nephew of the late Gen. Garnett, as its Colonel. It is said that he was highly recommended by Gen. Huger.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Gov. Clark has issued a general order stating that

"Colonel James G. Martin, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State Troops, has been unanimously elected by the General Assembly, Adjutant-General of North Carolina, with the rank of Major-General and General in-Chief of all the forces of the State."

And Gen. Martin has issued an order as follows:—

All companies of twelve months volunteers offering their services after the 1st of October, are required to furnish their own arms, for which the State will pay.

Officers raising the companies are hereby authorized to collect all the public arms in the counties in which they reside for the use of their companies.

Should the above modes fail to furnish arms enough for any company, the Captain will receive the authority to purchase on application to this office.

PUBLISHING THE LAWS.—The Standard thinks that the Legislature should have had the Militia, Revenue, and Stay Laws printed in every paper in the State, and paid them for it. What's the use? The papers will publish them and the Military Orders &c. gratis, and the papers are so flourishing just now, that they can afford to work for the State gratis—all, we mean, but three or four, which are regularly paid for such things as advertisements. The others have been carefully excluded ever since it was found that they expected to be paid under the order "State papers please copy." The result having proven that this was a very contemptible trick to induce State papers to work for nothing—as indeed they are now doing—unlike the State officials.

SALT.—The Wilmington Journal has a specimen made on Masonboro' Sound by Messrs. Morse and Wilkinson, and says that it *can* be produced and *will be produced* along our sounds at rates low enough to ruin some of the miserable speculators in Richmond and Petersburg. Go ahead!

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Bee, Va., on the 19th inst., private Wm. Qualls, of Co. D, N. C. State Troops.

Mr. Lauchlin Davis, from Rockfish, Cumberland county, a member of Capt. Mallett's Co., 8d Reg't State Troops, died recently at Camp Howe, near Fredericksburg, Va.

The name of private Bishop, in our last, should have been Edwin Forrest Bishop. He was in the 17th year of his age.

Near Fredericksburg, Va., on the 23d, private Littleton, of Co. C, N. C. State Troops.

At Yorktown, Duncan Moore, son of the late A. D. Moore of Wilmington, a private in Capt. Ashe's Chapel Hill Co. 1st Regiment.

At Fort Macon, James P. Davis, of the Guilford Grays.

Lewis Reich and Owen Transu, privates in Captain Miller's Company from Forsyth, died recently. And James A. Lovell of the 11th Regiment.

At Manassas, on the 24th inst., A. H. Rowsee, of Salisbury, of the Rowan Rifle Guards.

At Yorktown, on the 19th, Jesse D. Knight, aged 22, and on the 20th, Benj. Batts, aged 18, of the Edgecombe Guards.

Near Suffolk, Va., on the 15th inst., private J. York, of Capt. Settle's Company from Rockingham county.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Mrs William Vink 4 Blankets, 6 Sheets, and 5 prs Socks; Mrs William McMillan 4 Blankets and 4 prs Socks; Mrs T R McDuffie 2 home-made Blankets, (very superior) 2 Lined Blankets, 8 prs Socks, 3 Flannel Shirts, 1 Quilt, 1 Sheet, 2 Pillow Cases, and 2 Towels; Miss Margaret McDougald 1 Blanket, and 1 Sheet; Miss Ann Black 1 pr Socks and 1 Bed Cover; Mr Neill Shaw 2 Blankets and 1 pr Socks; L C Lamont 2 prs Socks; K M C Williamson 12 prs Socks; Mrs William Vink, for Hospital at Yorktown, 2 Comforts, 6 Pillows and Cases, 6 Sheets and a package of Linen.

R. W. HARDIE.

No More Furloughs.—We were informed yesterday, by a Confederate soldier, who had applied for a furlough on behalf of a sick comrade, that the War Department had determined to grant no more furloughs this winter to soldiers, &c., either sick or well.

Richmond Examiner.

Perhaps if the War Department official who made this shameful order were to get sick himself, away from home and all proper care, he might rescind this inhuman order.

THE YANKEE GOVERNMENT SNUBBED.—The Northern papers state that England, France, and even Russia, have scornfully rejected Seward's proposition to make privateering piracy, which the U. S. government had refused to do till it found that the Confederate government was about to engage in the business, and their own ox was about to be gored.

MARYLAND.—Besides the numerous arrests of members of the Legislature mentioned last week, the Baltimore papers give a long account of the complete breaking up of the Legislature by the arrest, on the day fixed for its assembling, of the five clerks of the two Houses, the printer, and ten more members, and eight other persons. It was all done by the military. And this is free republican government! And we in North Carolina will be blessed with such a "best government on earth" if we ever allow the yankees to get the ascendancy here.

Forty-eight of the members, in all, have been arrested and imprisoned.

Glorious Victory!

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS—3,500 FEDERALS KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.

From the Norfolk Day Book extra, 27th.

By the arrival of a gentleman in the flag of truce boat yesterday, we have been enabled to gather interesting particulars of a brilliant affair, which terminated in the surrender of Lexington, Mo., together with the whole command of Gen. Mulligan, to Gen. Price of the Confederate army, copied from the N. Y. Herald.

[From the New York Herald of the 24th.]

Official information of the capture of Lexington, Mo., and the surrender of the gallant Col. Mulligan to the rebel forces of Gen. Price, reached the War Department yesterday, and as no contradiction of the report comes from any other quarter we are unwillingly compelled to receive it as authentic. Gen. Prentiss has despatched to St. Louis a statement of the surrender, which reduced the loss on both sides considerably below the first reports. Col. Mulligan held out bravely for four days against immense odds; and it is said, only surrendered for want of water, without which his men had to maintain themselves for two days; but there seems to be something in this statement not quite consistent with the position he occupied in close proximity to the Missouri river.

According to our advices, his fortifications were erected between the old and new towns, and extended down to the river bluffs, at which point, as far as our intelligence extends, the defences were not assailed. How then, his water supply could have been cut off we are at a loss to determine.

The latest accounts from Lexington, previous to the announcement of the surrender, report the movements of reinforcements to sustain Col. Mulligan, by both land and water. The steamers White Cloud and Des Moines, went up the river on Saturday with three regiments, to assist the garrison at Lexington, and a force of 3,500 men had left St. Joseph and Chillicothe, on the 15th inst., for the same point, but it appears none of the reinforcements arrived in time to save the garrison, which undoubtedly was compelled to yield to the immensely superior force of the rebels.

It is said that the Cabinet expressed considerable surprise, and some indignation, that Gen. Fremont did not reinforce Gen Mulligan, as he has plenty of men at his command. Gen. Fremont is reported now as about to take the field in person against Gen. Price.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Dispatches received at the War Department to-night, confirm the surrender of Lexington, Missouri, to the rebel forces, although the statement is general.

Another dispatch asserts that Gen. Fremont has taken the field in person, and declares his purpose to capture the rebel chieftain, Price.

The President and Cabinet Ministers are amazed at this intelligence, in face of the fact that Gen. Fremont had over fifty thousand men under his command, and could have easily reinforced Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, and saved this disaster.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat says:

A dispatch was received here this evening from Gen. Fremont, which seems to fully confirm the surrender of Lexington by Col. Mulligan. The dispatch says that Col. Mulligan had surrendered on Friday for want of water.

The news to-day from Tuscumbia reports Col. McCleary, of the Federal troops was attacked on Friday by a party of rebels, under Parsons and Johnson, but he repulsed them with with slight loss on our side.

Our forces which were sent up the river last week, are now at Booneville, and will move forward toward Lexington to-morrow. Gen. Davis leaves here to-morrow to take command and lead them on. Other troops will go forward immediately.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Gen. Prentiss's dispatch announcing the surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, says the Union loss was 37 killed and 140 wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about 800 killed and wounded. [Quite a likely tale.]

A correct report from Jefferson City says, instead of 2,000 men *en route* for Quincy, 2,000 of Mulligan's command was sent over by the rebels, released on parole, and are *en route* for Quincy.

Gen. Price and his army will move down the river, and unless checked or defeated, attack Booneville, and then Jefferson City.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Quincy, to the Journal, says that Col. Mulligan has been released on parole, and will be here this evening. He will remain until Gen. Fremont's orders are received.

Gen. Prentiss has telegraphed from Brookfield to the Assistant Quartermaster to provide sustenance for two thousand men, and to have it ready on their arrival.

The commissioned officers are retained as prisoners of war by the rebels.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept 23.—A part of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here this evening. The balance, amounting to nearly 2,000, are expected to-morrow.

Those who have arrived say that the force at Lexington is only about 3,500 including several companies of Home Guards, who are accused of having shown cowardice.

The surrender of Lexington was made at five o'clock on Friday afternoon. The flag was hauled down by the Home Guards.

Col. Mulligan is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action, and when asked to surrender he refused. His sword was taken away by force.

Col. Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the rebels.

Extract from one of Bennett's Editorials.

Speaking of Lincoln's Proclamation about Fremont, the Herald says:

Gen. Fremont ought to have aided the President in Missouri. Instead of that he became a source of weakness and embarrassment to him. When he entered upon his duties in that State the rebels had been swept out as chaff before the wind. But now more than half the State has been reconquered by the Confederate arms. Disaster after disaster has befallen our arms there. The death of Lyon, and the retreat from Springfield, caused from want of those reinforcements which Gen. Fremont ought to have sent, are now followed up by the still more disastrous capture of Lexington from the same cause, including the loss of 3,500 of the best troops, who were sacrificed by neglect, the gain of all their small arms, artillery ammunition and equipage, together with three thousand horses, to the cause of the rebels, to say nothing of the moral effect of such a misfortune

It is very evident that there must have been terrible mismanagement at St. Louis; otherwise the brave Mulligan and his devoted little band would not have been thus left to their fate.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

Probable Early Recognition of the Rebel Confederacy by Spain.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—There are sound reasons for believing that the Spanish Government have taken the initiatory steps to recognize the rebel government of the Confederate States. It is believed here that the Spanish Minister is really in possession of instructions to recognize the Southern Confederacy in a few days.

The Mission to Europe.—Hon. J. M. Mason, of Virginia, and Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, as Ministers, or Commissioners, respectively, to the Courts of England and France, will immediately depart for Europe, probably to-day. In order to insure the safety of their passage out, it has been settled that they will proceed by the way of Tampico, Mexico.—*Rich. Examiner, 28th.*

Fine Prices.—The entire stock of goods in the store of the late Branch T. Hurt, was disposed of at auction yesterday. 126 sacks of Liverpool fine Salt, sold from $6 05 to $6 35—the Laguyra Coffee brought 62½ cents per pound, and Rio 42½ cents. Crushed Sugar sold at 2 ⅛ a 26 cts. per pound. English tyre iron was knocked down at $68 per ton; plantation Swede iron at $130 50 per ton and Swede tyre iron at $132 per ton.

Petersburg Express.

We understand that orders have been sent from the War Department, in this city, for the establishment of an armory at Little Rock, Arkansas, with ample machinery for the making and repairing of all sorts of arms. An agent has been instructed to purchase all the good arms that can be procured, infantry, cavalry or ordnance.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Contrabands.—Old Wool acknowledges that he has upwards of 2,000 negroes at Fortress Monroe; and asks the authorities at Washington what he shall do with them. Some are to be sent to Washington to work on fortifications, and others will probably be shipped to the West Indies.

Escape.—Lieut. Dunnot of the Confederate Army, captured at Manassas, jumped over the prison wall at Washington, and, having been furnished by ladies with a U. S. officer's suit, made his escape out of the city and through Maryland, across the Potomac and to Richmond, being more than a week on the way. He says the prisoners' food is hard bread, a piece of fat pork, and water, twice a day.

THE COTTON QUESTION.—The Charleston papers have column upon column of editorial and communicated articles, *pro* and *con*, on the question of shipping cotton during the blockade. It may be, and doubtless will be, a measure of hardship to prevent it, but we consider it one of the hard necessities of the times. There ought to be no supply of cotton for Europe till Europe officially sets aside this notoriously ineffectual blockade—this paper blockade. Besides, the profit of such shipments will enure almost altogether to speculators, as was the case with naval stores, as long as they were shipped. Another question discussed is, whether such shipments should be allowed if the blockade be set aside, before the Southern Confederacy is recognized by England and France. That is a very different question, and we think should be decided differently. We ought to be glad to sell our produce to those nations, and glad to get the cash or the goods for it—both of which we want. We should make friends of them by selling to them—enemies by refusing.

THE SHOOTING OF 400 LINCOLN TROOPS.—Nothing has come to confirm this incredible story, except that the Richmond Dispatch has received information from a "reliable source," that "four regiments were required to change their arms, whereupon they mutinied, and Gen. McClellan surrounded them with five regiments. A melee with stones and brickbats then commenced, and to quell the riot McClellan gave the order to fire. The slaughter is represented to have been fearful."

The story probably grew out of a riot at Tenallytown, a few miles from Washington, where a drunken soldier was ejected from a drinking shop, and thereupon a great number of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment beat the shop keeper and threatened to burn or tear down his house. Three companies were called out to suppress the riot, and were several times ordered to fire, but did not. It is supposed that they might have killed 400 if they had fired.

Another great riot occurred at New York a few days ago, when Col. Lozier, of the Fire Zouaves, attempted to muster his regiment for transportation to Old Point. 500 of them assembled according to order, but without uniforms or arms. A meeting was held, at which a large majority determined that they would not go, whilst a few said they would go if first paid for their former service. The Colonel threatened to publish the names as deserters; and next threatened to punish them as deserters. But these threats had no effect. A scene of great confusion and disorder ensued; several persons, including one reporter, were tossed in a blanket, and then beaten severely. In consequence of some of the men accusing each other of cowardice at the Bull Run battle, a desperate fight resulted, which was quelled by the police. Several of the Zouaves had their heads and faces badly cut. The police deemed it useless to make any arrests.

Col. Lozier ordered all those who desired to serve their country to follow him to Pier No. 1, North river, where a steamer was in waiting to convey them to Old Point. About twenty-five followed the Colonel, while the remainder taunted them for having obeyed any orders till they were paid.

The Zouaves attempted an attack upon the Elmira Regiment, but desisted when the men were ordered to charge upon them. The sentries were provided with ball cartridge, and ordered to shoot any person who forced the guard. The attack was not renewed.

This is the substance of the Tribune's account. It is a significant fact that the police made no arrests. The civil authority is prostrate even in New York.

It is now reported, that Gen. McClellan has been shot and wounded by one of his men. This comes from a gentleman arrived at Richmond from Baltimore, who read it in the Baltimore Clipper. [Donbtful.]

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The accident to the Illinois regiment is more true than we supposed. At Cincinnati, 28 were buried at one time, including one captain, and it is supposed that more were killed and nearly 100 wounded. It occurred in Indiana, 143 miles west of Cincinnati, and was supposed to have been caused by some malicious person weakening the bridge.

GEN. WISE.—From what we have heard direct from Western Virginia, the recall of Gen. Wise is a judicious movement on the part of the Confederate government, even if he and Gen. Floyd were on good terms, which is said not to be the case. It is, besides, a good sign to see the government ignore political and personal influences in so prominent a case as that of ex-Governor General Henry A. Wise, when the public interest is at stake.

STEALINGS.—The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer boasts of the Lincoln troops having gone into the country and robbed one farmer of his wheat and another of his cattle.

Starvation in the North.—The North has threatened the South with starvation, but curses, like chickens, come home to roost. We find the following paragraph in the local columns of the New York Herald:

We learn, from a reliable source, that early this week seventeen families were dispossessed in East Twenty-ninth street, and have been allowed to remain upon the sidewalk for the last three nights without receiving any assistance. Some of the children are in a most pitiable condition.

The Produce Loan.—What has become of the produce Loan in this State? We have scarcely heard a word of it since the Commissioner issued his advertisement. In the other States the produce loan has run up to near 2,000,000 of bales of cotton. Will North Carolina do nothing in this regard? We have heard recently that J. W. B. Watson, Esq., the Senator from Johnston, had subscribed 300 bales of cotton, and that Col. G. W. Watson, of the same County, had subscribed 100 bales. We learn that the aggregate subscription of these two gentlemen in produce and cash to the Confederate loan, is $40,000.

Raleigh Standard.

Gone South.—About 300 of the Abolition prisoners, confined in the tobacco factories of this city, were started on their way further South yesterday, about four o'clock, in charge of a guard of 70 Confederate soldiers. Their destination was understood to be the neighborhood of New Orleans. No doubt all of the miserable creatures inwardly curse Lincoln for leaving them thus to the mercy of a toe whom they ruthlessly and without cause assaulted, and, as far as they could, robbed and murdered. In leaving them to their fate, the petty and vulgar despot is accumulating coals of fire on his head in the future, should he live to see it.—*Richmond Examiner, 26th.*

Shipment of Cotton.—It has been rumored that preparations were on foot for an early shipment of Cotton from a port of this State.

We cannot believe these rumors without further confirmation, but we take occasion to warn all engaged, if any, in such an enterprise, that honor, and duty, and policy, and patriotism, require that not a bale of Cotton should leave a Southern port or inland mart, except for Southern consumption, until it can be exported legally and regularly, after a recognition of the Confederacy. This, we believe, is the deliberate judgment and determination of this community, so far as our port is concerned.—*Charleston Courier.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT.

Full many a gallant man lies slain
On wide Manassas' gory plain,
But none by bullet or by shot
Fell half so low as Winfield Scott.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Congressional Nomination.

Thomas D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen County, is recommended to the voters of the fourth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond and Harnett, as a suitable person to represent them in the first regular session of the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

The election will take place according to law on the 6th day of November next. CUMBERLAND.

To the Citizens of the 7th District.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS S. ASHE, Esq., of Wadesborough, as a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States. Election on Wednesday the 6th day of November.

Sept. 28, 1861. 61-*4ti

DIED,

On the 16th inst. Mrs. HANNAH GREEN, wife of John Green Sr., in the 78th year of her age. Sister Green embraced Religion about thirty years ago, and joined the Methodist E. Church, of which she was a consistent member at her death. She was a devoted christian, and when death came was ready for her change.—COM.

In Salem on the 20th inst., Miss HETTIE E. SHOBER, aged 67 years.

At Asheville, on the 16th inst., Col. THOMAS T. PATTON, aged about 60 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 30.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

We have no change to make since last report. There is a good demand for Bacon and Flour. Bacon 21½, Super Flour 5 50 to 5 75.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

JUST received from the "Sunny South," several bbls. GOOD SUGAR. Also, a few bags PRIME RIO COFFEE, and for sale CHEAP for CASH.

W. C. TROY.

Sept. 30. 1t

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.

Alfred Brower, adm'r of Thomas Williams, vs. Matthew Williams et. al.

PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND SETTLEMENT.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Williams is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a public newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for four successive weeks, notifying the said non-resident personally to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July, 1861.

A. H. McNEILL, Cl'k.

Sept. 26, 1861. 61-*4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Stewart Devane, at September Term, 1861, of Cumberland County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment and to all having claims to be settled to present them in due time.

THOMAS W. DEVANE.

September 24, 1861. 60-4t*pd

READY FOR FALL TRADE!

CIVIC LIST OF CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings,

AND VESTINGS, NEVER MORE COMPLETE!

PURCHASES made in anticipation of limited supplies for cold weather, enable us to offer a very desirable stock expressly for

Suits to be made to Measure.

IMPORTED CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS!

Besides French

and English Black 6 1-4

Goods, highly finished

and all at usual prices for CASH only.

Gentlemen visiting Wilmington, will do well to call and leave their orders with

O. S. BALDWIN,
Civic and Military Clothing
Manufacturer and Furnisher,
38 Market Street.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 12. 57-*4wi

Spy Glass for Sale.

A SUPERIOR achromatic SPY GLASS—wood body with cap—four draws, (44 inches when drawn out—12 to 13 shut up)—defines very distinctly the moons of Jupiter. Apply at this office. Price $30.

Sept. 24. 60-2t

SETTLEMENTS.

The subscribers will be glad to settle accounts due by or to them. E. J. HALE & SONS.

A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.

SELLING out at regular Jobbing prices. Families desiring to furnish themselves with STAPLE DRY GOODS, and various necessary articles, will have an opportunity to do so during the next two weeks, at our regular Jobbing prices for Cash. We make this offer preferring to close our Stock out in this way rather than sell to those who might take advantage of the times to charge war prices. This offer will only remain open for two weeks.

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THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Buckner, with his Confederate forces, has taken possession of Bowling Green, Kentucky, a strong strategical point about the centre of the State; and of Muldrough's Hill, one of the strongest points in the State, about 45 miles South of Louisville. No resistance was made, but he was warmly welcomed by the citizens. He captured 14 locomotives and all the rolling stock South of Elizabethton, in Hardin county, on the railroad, 75 stand of arms, 125 pistols and one brass cannon. The Memphis Appeal says,

The occupation of Muldrough's Hill by Confederate troops at once liberates Southern Kentucky from the domination of the usurper, breaks up the blockade, as far as that fine section of country is concerned, opens up to the Confederate States a country which can replenish their commissariat, furnish thousands of as brave volunteers to their cause as ever handled a bayonet, and throw the Lincolnites on the defensive, instead of the offensive. Its importance cannot be over-estimated at this time.

We learn further, from our late Tennessee papers, that the people of Kentucky were flocking to the Confederate standard by thousands, armed and equipped. The Southern sentiment in Kentucky, so long held in abeyance by her politicians and the minions of the Federal Government, is bursting forth with unbounded enthusiasm, and we look with confidence to seeing that noble and chivalric State redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

A Battle at Barboursville.—The Knoxville Register, of Saturday, says:

Mr. P. S. Snyder, a private in Capt. Rowan's Company, who was in the fight at Barboursville, and who arrived here yesterday, communicates the following particulars:

About 800 of our troops, under Col. Battle, with two or three companies of cavalry, were advancing on Barboursville, about daylight on Thursday morning, and were within a quarter of a mile of that place, when a body of Lincolnites opened fire upon them. The fire was returned by two companies, when our cavalry charged on the enemy, putting them to flight.

Lieut. Powell, of the Hawkins Boys, on our side, was killed, and J. F. Browder, of the McGhee Invincibles, was mortally wounded. The loss on the side of the Lincolnites had not been fully ascertained, but a number of their dead, variously stated at from 50 to 60, were found upon the ground. Two prisoners only were taken. The Lincolnites, according to statements of persons in Barboursville, numbered only some four hundred men, and not 1800 as at first reported.

It is believed in official circles at Richmond that this battle was even a more important success than above reported. 20,000 small arms had been placed at Barboursville and vicinity, by Lincoln, to arm the Kentuckians against the Confederates, and it is supposed these have fallen into Zollicoffer's hands.

No doubt now exists of the occupation by our troops of Moldrough's Hill, thirty-five miles this side of Louisville. A reliable gentleman of this city, who arrived this morning on the Ohio Railroad, informs us that he left Moldrough's Hill yesterday, and that it was occupied by four thousand Confederate troops. We presume the number has been considerably increased by this time. We learn nothing additional from Columbus or Mayfield.—*Memphis Argus.*

Within the past week or ten days affairs in Kentucky have begun to wear a far more encouraging aspect for the South than we had been wont for some time to expect. The bold action of Gen. Buckner, the taking possession of Moldrough's Hill, the advance movement of Gen. Zollicoffer and defeat of the enemy at Barboursville, and the decisive measures taken by Gen. Albert Johnston as reported this morning by telegraph, all unite to induce the hope that the fate of Kentucky will be less unhappy than that of Maryland and Missouri.—*Richmond Examiner, 24th.*

Interesting from the West.—The War Department has received the official report of Gen. Lee, giving a detailed account of his plan of operations on the Cheat Mountain frontier, and of the recent failure of the strategic movement against the enemy's position. His plan of operations was disconcerted by the failure of the column led by Gen. Jackson to attack the enemy's position on the Cheat Mountain. Gen. Jackson had made the reconnoissance himself, but on reaching the enemy's position, found him defended by a stockade fort. Large quantities of timber had been felled, and were so interlocked that, it is said, it would have taken our men several hours to have climbed through even if there had been no enemy on the other side to resist the attack. The column of Gen. Jackson was withdrawn in the face of the likelihood of such wholesale slaughter of his force, and the movements of Gen. Lee, which were intended to be simultaneous, entirely disconcerted.

The intelligence is positive that Gen. Lee had left the Valley Mountain and was on his way to join Gen. Floyd.

The enemy at Cheat Mountain have been reinforced by three Ohio regiments.

Gen. Floyd, together with Wise's Legion, are in urgent necessity for reinforcements. An officer who arrived in this city with intelligence some days later than last reports, advises us in the strongest terms of the necessity of immediate reinforcements.

Two regiments, from Georgia and North Carolina, had arrived out, to join Gen. Floyd's command. Neither was full, many of their men having been prostrated with sickness along the route.

Gen. Floyd's camp was at Meadow Bluff, about sixteen miles west of Lewisburg. Wise was in the neighbourhood, in a strong position on the top of the Sewell Mountain.

Lee's movement to join our forces on the Gauley line will have to be made over a distance of more than one hundred miles, even if uninterrupted.—*Richmond Examiner, 24th.*

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The following official report of Col. Davis to Gen. Wise recounts a dashing affair of a battalion of cavalry:

BIVOUAC ON BIG COAL RIVER, Sept. 12th, 1861.

GENERAL WISE: SIR: In obedience to your orders, I proceeded to Fayette C. H., with five companies of my regiment of cavalry, and left that place with six, Caskie's being added. On the 11th crossed the Cotton Mountains and marched to this place, thirty-five miles, having forded the tortuous Coal River ninety-two times.

Finding that two companies of the enemy were in our vicinity on a marauding excursion, rapid chase was given by our whole force under the immediate command of Col. Clarkson.

The enemy was overtaken and the sharp skirmish of Toney's creek ensued. In it the enemy were totally routed, with the loss of about fifty killed and wounded, and the same number of prisoners.

The latter are *en route* for your camp, under charge of Lieut. Tucker and thirty men.

Sixty fat cattle were captured; also six saddles, a lot of boots and shoes, seven horses, several carriages and wagons, the latter of little account, being broken and injured by rough roads. Fifty or sixty stand of valuable arms and a lot of ammunition was the most valuable part of our capture.

No one was wounded on our side.

The action lasted three hours, the enemy having been pursued to within twelve miles of Charleston and in sight of the Kanawha river—the whole distance traversed by our men in less than twenty-four hours being seventy-five or eighty miles, over steep mountains trails, bridle-paths, and rocky fords.

Time is insufficient to discuss individual merit, farther than that Col. Clarkson exhibited his dashing energy in a remarkable degree, and was the real commander in this brilliant skirmish.

The enemy had been acting the part of brigands in this valley, stealing every species of property, insulting women, and taking men and little boys as prisoners. Among the property, taken by them, ought to be mentioned cattle, horses, *negroes*, &c.

Your obedient servant,
J. LUCIUS DAVIS.
Col. 1st Cavalry, Wise Legion.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

There are favorable indications from Missouri. Gen Price has probably routed the enemy and taken Lexington. It is reported that Fremont, having quarfelled with the Blairs, and indignant at Lincoln's repudiating his proclamation, has resigned. It appears from Northern telegrams that a friend of Fremont visited Washington and threatened Lincoln with deposition if he did not stand by Fremont. At the same time Gen. Anderson and other Kentucky tories threatened to rebel, unless the Proclamation was disowned. In this awkward fix, the poor wretch took a middle course—approved the Proclamation generally, but took exceptions to the clause relating to negroes. The difficulty is supposed to be still unsettled. Frank Blair, for writing and speaking disrespectfully of Fremont, has been arrested. The Illinois papers are loud in their condemnation of Lincoln, and the Louisville Journal, the organ of the mercenary traitors of Kentucky, equally vehement in its reprobation of Fremont. These traitors have a good many negroes, and though they love Federal gold dearly, they love their negroes too. They richly deserve to lose both.

The War in Missouri.—JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 14.—You may prepare yourselves for strange tidings during the present week. Gen. Price, as reinforced by Raines, with 15,000 to 20,000 men, is advancing upon our lines. Wherever he goes Secessionists flock to meet him, and are rapidly swelling his ranks.

The Liberty (Mo.) Tribune, has a letter from Col. Hughes, of the Rebel army, which is issued in an extra, reporting that a few days ago the Secession forces drove Gen. Lane and his command into Kansas, with 12 killed, 30 or 40 wounded, and 35 taken prisoners. He states that but 2 or 3 were killed and 16 wounded on the Southern side.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Ellsworth Fire Zouaves are to be mustered out of service. Their insubordination has rendered them unfit for service.

Arms Found.—BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Three hundred new muskets were found buried near the old Theatre, supposed to have been concealed by Kane's police after the affair of the 18th April.

An agent of the Confederate States recently purchased $150,000 worth of provisions for the army in Atlanta, to be paid for in Treasury notes.

The Confederate Government last week purchased the entire stock of coffee in the hands of wholesale dealers in New Orleans—a little over one thousand bags—for army consumption.

Gone South—A battalion of Yankee prisoners, some 250 in number, left this city on Saturday, bound for New Orleans. They were in charge of Lieut. Ochiltree and a competent guard. The only commissioned officers who accompanied the party were J. B. Hutchinson, 2d Lieut. Penn.; J. B. McIver, Capt. N. Y.; and A. E. Welsh, 1st Lieut. Minnesota. The guard was composed of men from various Southern companies.

Richmond Examiner, 23d.

Anti-War Feeling in the West.—A correspondent writes: In the Northwest the war is becoming unpopular. Newspapers, public men, and political conventions, do not hesitate to express the growing condemnation by the people of the policy of the Administration. Sentiments are daily avowed in Cincinnati and Chicago, which, if expressed in Philadelphia and New York, would secure the author a cell in Fort Lafayette. If the war should continue much longer the Northwest will imitate the South and set up for itself.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19.—The Hon. C. A. (ex-Governor) Morehead, Col. Reuben Durrett and Wm. Barr were arrested on yesterday, for corresponding with the enemy, or rebels, and conveyed across the river. They are all at Browning's Hotel, in Jeffersonville.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The whole number of the members of the Maryland Legislature arrested in Baltimore to-day is thirty-eight.

Five ladies were also arrested to-day.

The Hatteras expedition an Accident.—The New York World says, "complaints are already making in Washington among the grumblers that the Hatteras expedition was an accident and not the result of a plan. To have been complete, it should have provided for taking possession of Beaufort and the other inlets, so as to keep the whole coast in our possession. So little did the naval authorities understand what they were doing, that they merely ordered the destruction of the forts, not taking possession of them. *Gen. Butler, however, had wit enough to see that the forts were too important to be given up for rebel occupancy, and so put a garrison in them.* It is now urged further, that instead of going home, he should have taken Beaufort and the other inlets. Fears are expressed here that the rebels will repossess themselves of the captured forts.

David Allen, of Cleveland county, N. C., a very worthy old gentleman, has ten sons in the service of the Confederate States.

The American War in England.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:

"News of the battle at Bull Run fell like a spark on gunpowder among the secessionist agents here, and startled them into supernatural activity. While our credit sinks like lead, these busy hands are writing money articles for the Times, and pumping their ideas into the brain of that journal's city oracle. They are in the markets all over the country, bidding furiously against our Government for arms, and as seems to be thought not without success. They have got money—ready money—of that there can be no doubt, though from whom, and at what awful discount, I do not undertake even to guess. They are sanguine as ever of recognition, and very likely have their reasons for being so. Nor is all this the worst. Within the last few days, it is rumored that they have succeeded in equipping and sending out a first class steam propeller with a cargo of arms and ammunition, army blankets, shoes, etc. They say they can enter at any Southern port they choose, regardless of Mr. Lincoln's blockade."

GEN. FREMONT.—The radical proclamation of this Lincoln General, (inaugurating a system which we have not thought it prudent to publish,) seems to have produced a good deal of trouble in Missouri, Kentucky, and Washington. His removal has been a good deal talked of; and then his resignation has been expected. Perhaps he and the Administration at Washington may get out of the difficulty, and reconcile themselves to the slave-holders of the West, by a pretended modification of the proclamation which he has made, but which does not appear to us to be a substantial change from the vile purpose originally proclaimed. The N. Y. Express thinks that the double definition of the words of the proclamation will cost the United States, in the end, some hundred millions of dollars and some ten thousand lives. That is, that the people of Missouri will be driven by it to take part in the war, against Lincoln.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

For sixteen years I was engaged in the practice of the law in that part of the State of Georgia in which Alexander H. Stephens resided. I have frequently been associated with and retained against him in the trial of important causes. I have known him for that period of time intimately in the private relationships of life. I have acted with him in the same political party, and I have stood opposed to him on political issues which divided the American people. When the waves of political excitement were running high, and party prejudices were bitter, I have met him in public discussion before the people. My opportunities to know him have been the best, and I embraced them. Moreover, I have lived among the people whose devotion to him furnished the basis of his renown. I know them well. The sun does not shine upon a better people. They are as highly cultivated as any people are on this continent. On the roll of fame they have as bright names as glitter there, and many of them; and no man whom it has been their pleasure to honor and elevate has ever deceived them or betrayed the trust they reposed in him. It follows, then, as a matter of course, that the endorsement of their discriminating confidence must be worth something. But before alluding to their testimony, allow me to give my own, and permit me to state, that no witness ever appeared upon the stand, from the bias of prejudice, or the hope of reward, more utterly free than I am. I hold no office in this Government, and am not at all inclined to indulge the expectation that I ever shall. I am under no obligations to Mr. Stephens for anything, and trust I never shall be. I have been taught to look upon the truth as sacred, and always worth defending for its own sacred sake. Its defence to-day seems to involve the name, character, history, conduct and genius of Alexander H. Stephens. That is no fault of mine, nor does it diminish the importance of my mission. No true friend of truth, when he undertakes its defence, can pause to ask questions. My business first, then, is to deliver my own testimony in the premises, and I am bound to state that, after having listened to Mr. Stephens at the Bar and on the hustings, and carefully read his great speeches delivered in Congress for sixteen years, I am bound to admit his attributes to be those of a first rate thinker, a first rate reasoner, and a first rate speaker. We have no man living on this continent whose vision penetrates the veil that contains the future, like his does, and sees the events that are coming even before their shadows announce their approach. In the lore of research, his great mind is an exhaustless storehouse. As a political economist, he is familiar with every recorded fact that belongs to the history of every government that ever rose or fell. As a statesman he was a giant in those days when Clay, Calhoun and Webster were in the land. These opinions of his attainments and power have been the result of a close study of his character and many of those great efforts of his at the hustings, which for years it has been my privilege to hear. But I have reserved for the conclusion of my personal evidence the statement of one fact, which it affords me a sincere and a proud pleasure to mention. I allude to the exalted purity of his character. Never have I been able to find, even when crossing swords with him in the thickest of the fight, anything resembling a shadow of littleness, meanness or unfairness. Honorable, liberal, just, and sometimes even magnanimous to an enemy, he has never failed to impress every familiar acquaintance he has at the South, with the seal of a lofty integrity, and that I cannot be mistaken in this statement, I have only to refer to his history for the last few months to satisfy the most incredulous. He accepted the Electorship for Douglas in Georgia, when he knew Georgia never would give to Douglas her electoral vote. This alone should have settled the fact for all time, that he was capable of rising above his own personal interests, and standing firm as a pillar of iron at the post of duty, regardless of consequences. Political weathercocks are never found defying the popular will, and leading a mere corporal's guard against the omnipotent mob. In Georgia, last Summer, Mr. Stephens did it. Well, Lincoln was elected, and the Legislature of Georgia passed an act thereupon, calling a Convention to decide what Georgia would do in the premises. A large majority of the delegates elected to that Convention were for immediate and eternal separation. Mr. Stephens was not. Yet when those same delegates were called upon to elect members to represent Georgia in the Provisional Congress, who was their first choice? Alexander H. Stephens. Why? *Because they knew the man.* For over twenty years the name of Alexander H. Stephens has been a household word throughout the State of Georgia. That Convention was composed of the ablest men in a State that abounds with men of signal ability. They had known Mr Stephens long and well, and therefore they united with a unanimity without a parallel in the history of that Convention, upon his name, and he was elected without a dissenting voice. He repaired to Montgomery, and took his seat in our Provisional Congress. There he met with men from all the Cotton States, with whom he had been on terms of intimacy through long years of public service. They knew the history of his adhesion to the standard of the Little Giant; but when they were called upon to select from among the purest and ablest men in our land a Vice President, they did not hesitate to give their suffrages unanimously to Alexander H. Stephens. Why did they do it? Because they knew the man. Now I ask what has he said or done since to prove that either the people of Georgia, the Georgia Convention, or the Provisional Congress, have misplaced their confidence? "I pause for a reply!" BRUTUS.

Collectors of the War Tax.—The following appointments of Chief Collectors of the War Tax for the several States have been made by the President:

For Alabama—Joseph C. Bradley.
Arkansas—Wm. H. Halliburton.
Florida—E. E. Blackburn.
Georgia—E. Starnes.
Louisiana—Robt. A. Lusher.
Mississippi—Jno. A. Handy.
North Carolina—Wm. K. Lane.
South Carolina—Wm. E. Martin.
Tennessee—Isaac B. Williams.
Texas—George J. Durham.
Virginia—Henry T. Garnett.

Subsistence for our Troops.—We call the special attention of our readers among the farmers, and our patriotic ladies, to the advertisements of the Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. John Devereux, in to-day's Standard, soliciting contracts for a large supply of Salt Beef, Vinegar, Candles and Soap for our Army. These articles can be produced in our State in abundance, and it is only necessary to put forth a little economy, industry and energy to supply them. But let our people recollect that the government will not submit to extortion.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Pay of Contractors.—We have received a letter from the P. O. Department, from which we are gratified to learn that the Department is ready to pay mail contractors as soon as the Postmasters at each end of the routes furnish evidence that the service has been faithfully performed.

Charlotte Democrat,

Dwelling for Rent.

THE two-story brick building on the corner of Green and Bow streets, known as the Hall building. For particulars apply to D. ANDERSON.
July 22, 1861. 41tf

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.
ALBERT GEAN.
McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

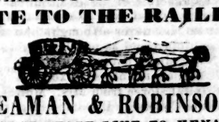
WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.
C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!



BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW.

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.
May 25, 1860. 25-tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

Loan to the Confederate States!

BOOKS of subscription to receive this Loan are now open at the office of J. G. Shepherd in Fayetteville. The Commissioners who have this matter in charge appeal to their fellow-citizens to come forward and aid their country in a time so full of the utmost interest to all. While the investment is regarded as safe and remunerative, it is not to this consideration that the appeal is addressed. The question is one of the highest moment to the people of the Confederate States. It is their DUTY to aid in this war, as they value life, liberty, honor! All loans will be accepted from fifty dollars upward.
July 22, 1861. 41tf

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks for the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

SPRING TRADE!
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF
GROCERIES.
—ALSO—
A complete and well selected stock of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.
Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. BAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

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Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
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Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
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A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1860. 21-1y

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Cramb Cloths and Druggets.
J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL
COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

The Eclectic Magazine for May.
May 6, 1861. E. J. HALE & SONS

JAMES KYLE
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—
1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.
With a large assortment of all kinds of
GOODS,
All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.
April 11, 1861. 12tf

At No. 34, Hay St.
10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.
CLOTHING
at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.
J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.
C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.
DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

☞ **Miss Alice Campbell will resume her School on MONDAY, October 7th, 1861.**
Sept. 2, 1861. 53-1m

THE RAILROAD HOUSE!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just completed his new House near the Rail Road Depot, is prepared to accomodate transient and permanent Boarders.
Please give me a call.
JOSEPH OTTARBURG.
Fayetteville, Aug. 29. 53-3m

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,
CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.
ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
July 3, 1861. 37*tf

"COTTON IS KING."

EXPERIENCE has fully demonstrated the fact that Soft COTTON SOCKS are better for soldiers than Wool; they do not cause the feet to sweat, and consequently are warmer; they are cheaper too, another consideration of importance especially these hard times. I have now on hand 1200 pairs of GEE'S best, and can furnish any reasonable number, at very short notice. Every one who has tried them has been pleased.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Agent
for Gee's Cotton Socks.
Sept. 16. 57-*6t

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.
Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.
Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH,	N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C.	For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.
JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r
of Mary Murphy.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*3mpd

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, August Term, 1861, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said County, will sell for cash at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in October next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost thereon for the year 1859:

ACRES.	BY WHOM LISTED.	LOCALITY.	TAX.
118	Frankey Braboy,	Holly Swamp,	4.97
75	Neill McFayden,	Camden Road,	75
640	A J Currie, for the Heirs of Neill Shaw, dec'd,	Warrick Bay,	4.52
166	A J Currie,	Green Branch,	5.10
268	Lauchlin McKay,	Lumber River,	6.62
100	Spyres Varmun,	Indian Swamp,	3.20
100	Wesley Bullard,	Bear Swamp,	3.55

REUBEN KING, Sh'ff.
Robeson County, N. C., Sept. 1861. 57-4

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen,
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

For Rent.

THE Store on Hay Street, between the Crockery Store and D. & W. McLaurin's Store, and at present occupied by them. Possession given 1st September. For terms, apply to D. & W. McLaurin, or S. J. Hawley & Son.
August 15, 1861. 48tf

WANTED
FOR CONFEDERATE SERVICE.
Thirty good, reliable, unmarried Men,

TO enlist for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR, and to be stationed at the Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, unless specially required for other service. Pay from Eleven to Twenty-Two Dollars per month (with such an amount additional as merit will warrant) with rations, quarters, medical attendance, &c.

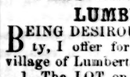
I desire no one to enlist who shall not have made up his mind to be governed by the Regulations and Articles of War for the Government of the Confederate Army.
JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, C. S. A.
Comd'g A. S. Army.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1861.

Mrs. Ward will resume the duties of her School, in Arch Street, on the first day of October, 1861.
Sept. 14. 50-3t

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.
T. C. HOOPER.
Sept. 12 50-

DENTAL NOTICE.



R. SCOTT can be seen in his office 3 doors east of the Market, at the regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Sept. 13. 57-tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 49tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to Daguarraenists that the subscriber has in his hands for sale one ½ size Camera and a full set of instruments for taking Ambrotypes, Melanotypes and Cameotype pictures, besides a good stock of Cases of different sizes and customs, all complete ready for working, which will be sold low for cash or applied for soon. Any person wishing to purchase can see the stock and fixtures by applying to Mr. Geo. S. Gibbs, Carthage, Moore county, N. C. who will take pleasure in showing said articles. For further information address the subscriber at Buffalo P. O. N. C.

P. S. THE above named property was left in my hands for disposal by a Volunteer.
A. D. McIVER.
Sept. 21. 50-3*

Head-Quarters, 42d Reg't N. C. MILITIA, SEPT. 17, 1861.

THE COMMISSIONED and Non-Commissioned officers of the 42d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear in Lumberton on Thursday the 17th of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill. Also to parade their respective companies at the same place on Friday the 18th of October at 10 o'clock A. M. for Review and Inspection
By order of Col. THOS. J. MORISEY.
WELLINGTON WISHART, Adj't.
Sept. 19. 50-3*

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11 Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.
R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 1-*

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term 1861.
Alfred Brower, Ex'r, *vs.* P. K. Myrick.
J. H. Paschal *vs.* P. K. Myrick.

IN the above stated cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that P. K. Myrick is a non-resident of this State, and that Executions in favor of the Plaintiffs have been levied on one hundred and thirty acres of land on Bear Creek as the property of the said P. K. Myrick: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, and show cause, if any he has, why the lands levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demands and order of sale granted.
Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July 1861.
[53*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clk

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y